ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,701—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 3 P.M.

Vessels,	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Nov.
* PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	15th "
* CALEDONIA	7508	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	29th "
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	6th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7508	E. H. Gordon	13th "
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th "
			1903.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jany.
M.L. CHINA	7,912	T. S. Angus	10th "
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	17th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PERSIA	7,951	S. Barcham	31st "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feby.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th September, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	P. Berberevich	4,194	1st Nov. 1902,
IMPERATOR	P. Ivelich	4,119	1st Dec. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 360.	Rs. 257-3.	Rs. 155.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TRIESTE	E. Mecenel	5095	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Passevitch	4400	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 155

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990, 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued viâ Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
.....	Baron Brstfeld	2,771	23rd Dec., 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
23rd October, 1902.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES

AT

REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS, by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials viâ China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates: ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 31st October, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 28th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY, the 30th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th November.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 28th October.

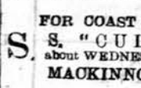
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 5th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay 27th October, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRICA LINIE.
GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SULTAN	2,884	Ahrens	10th Nov. 1902
S. S. REICHSTAG	2,085	O'Swald	24th Nov. 1902

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 16th Oct., 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902,
SYDNEY	4,232	Negre	18th Dec. 1902,
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 12th November 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d.* to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy To non-subscribers Rs. 2.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE AND RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
URAL CAVIARE (German).

SARDINES: Royans Victoria. / " a la Tomate. / Plain in finest Lucca oil.

BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima, Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.)

Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts Hazelnuts, and Almonds.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK,

LIMITED,

5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£3,000,000

THE TWO BEST INDIAN CIGARS IN ASIA ARE BOUQUETS AND LIGHT OF ASIA CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £100,000.

GENERAL MINING BANKERS.

Business in all Mining Shares quoted or not quoted on the London Stock Exchange.
Advances made on Mining Shares at 6 per cent. per annum.
MINING PROPERTIES NEGOTIATED.

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.
Basildon House, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

President:—
ALEXIS MORETON MANDEVILLE.

Cablegrams:—
"PLENARILY LONDON." BY LORD MCNEIL MORSING AND NEAL } CODES

N.B.—An elaborate Handbook fully treating of the Mining Scheme can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OUR NEW UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANO.

WITH FULL COMPASS OF 7 OCTAVES.

WITH a view to meeting many enquiries for an Upright Pianoforte of smaller dimentions than the usual range of Uprights without reducing the compass and volume of tone, and an instrument also that will stand the CLIMATE OF INDIA, we have the pleasure to state that after repeated trials, spread over many years, we have succeeded in securing an instrument that we can now confidently say will fulfil all the requirements of a DISTRICT PIANO and a Piano of a size that will meet the wants of those living in SMALL FLATS IN BOMBAY, where larger Pianos would occupy more space in a room than can be generally afforded.

We have subjected this model to the most severe tests and have been absolutely convinced that with reasonable care it will give the utmost satisfaction for many years.

Its capacity for standing in tune is quite up to the standard expected in the larger and more valuable models, and it possesses all the musical qualities so much desired by musicians—ELASTIC TOUCH, FULL TONE, excellent REPETITION ACTION, and EXTRAORDINARY POWER.

Solid iron frame cast in one piece, brass plates, overstrung or cross strung 7 Octaves, trichord, fine ivory keys, shaped brackets. Height, 49 inches; Width, 56 inches.

CASH, RS. 525.

On the Hire System... ... { 12 months, Rs. 45 per month. / 24 " " 26 "

EXTRAS.

Woollen Cover	Rs. 15	Zinc-lined Case	Rs. 25 0
Piano Stool	" 18	Set of 4 Insulators	" 4 8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND

CATERERS,

HAVE NOW MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF

SPECIAL COLD DISHES

FOR DINNER PARTIES

SENT OUT IN COLD OVENS READY FOR THE TABLE.

MENUS ARRANGED

AND ADVICE GIVEN HOW THINGS SHOULD BE SERVED FREE OF CHARGE.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	26
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 [illegible]	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 [illegible]	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 13	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 [illegible]	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 12	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 3	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June, 1902, at the rate of Rs. 10 (ten) per share will be PAID on production of SHARE CERTIFICATES on and after MONDAY, the 3rd November, 1902, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 45 Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 25th instant.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
BRADBURY, BRADY & Co.,
Agents and Managers.

Bombay, 25th October, 1902.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC desiring to see the DIWALI ILLUMINATIONS are informed that the following is the route laid down for Carriages and will be kept by the Police:—

I. STARTING FROM THE TOWN HALL,—

(a) Bazaar Gate Street, South of the Municipal Garden, Hornby Road across Carnac Road into Sheikh Memon Street to Mumbadevi Corner, Kalbadevi Road as far as Robert Money School up Kalbadevi Road, Bhendi Bazaar to J. J. Hospital direct.

OR

(b) same route as above as far as Hornby Road and then viâ Cruikshank Road, Kalbadevi Road, Bhendi Bazaar to J. J. Hospital.

II. Starting from J. J. Hospital the same routes as above in reverse order

In the event of a crush in Sheikh Memon Street (Marwadi Bazaar) carriages going towards the Fort will be diverted into Rahgh shamshet Street, Abdul Rahman Street on to Hornby Road.

Carriages will not be allowed to turn round along the route laid down and go in the reverse direction except at certain points viz—at Money School, Pydhoni, Crawford Market and Victoria Station, but can leave the routes altogether by turning into any of the side Streets on the left hand side of the routes laid down.

H. G. GELL,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 27th October, 1902.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDENT of Rs. 50 per Share, will be paid (on production of Share-certificates) to those Share-holders whose names stood on the Register on the 27th October, 1902, on and after TUESDAY, the 28th October, 1902, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P. M., and on SATURDAYS, from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

THOS. D. MOORE,
Acting Chief Agent.

Bombay, 27th October, 1902.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 31st instant, and 1st proximo, being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE.

H. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED & COMPANY, has taken over the CHARGE of ANDERSON & COMPANY'S BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES, at Bellasis Road, from 22nd OCTOBER, 1902.

H. Sulleman Abdool Wahed & Company will as heretofore carry on the business of ANDERSON & COMPANY.

All Orders, Local and Up-country, will be promptly attended to.

There are at present 150 Arab Horses lately landed in the Stables.

New batches of Arab and Waler Horses consignments expected weekly.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STORES and STATIONERY for the official year ending 31st March, 1904, to the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company.

Forms of Tender giving details may be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, Nagpur, Central Provinces, on payment of Rupees 2.

All covers containing Tenders are to be superscribed "Tenders for supply of Stores are Stationery" and sealed and addressed to the AGENT and CHIEF ENGINEER BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY, 12, GARDEN REACH ROAD, CALCUTTA.

All Tenders will be opened by the Agent and Chief Engineer, at his office No. 12, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta, on the 6th January, 1903, at noon.

Special terms of freight over the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula and Bengal Nagpur Railways will be communicated to intending Tenderers by the Undersigned on application.

Notification of acceptance or rejection of Tenders will be made by the 15th March, 1903.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
D. B. CRITCHLEY,
Chief Storekeeper.

Nagpur, C. P. dated 23rd October, 1902.

NOTICE.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the BOMBAY AGENT, N. G. S Railway, Treacher's Buildings, Fort, Bombay, at his Office up to 12 NOON on the 26TH NOVEMBER, 1902, for the SUPPLY of STORES required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's System for the year 1903, commencing from the 1st January, 1903.

2. Stores to consist of—

	Approximate requirements.
Cocoanut Oil, best	32 tons
Castor Oil, best	128 ,,
Kerosine Oil, 150°, Snowflake	3,312 gallons.
Do. 125°, Anchor Brand	12,948 ,,
Mineral Oil suitable for Lubricating Machinery, Engine parts and Axles	60 tons.
Cotton Waste, No. 1, best	40 ,,
Kerosine Oil, Bulk	27,807 gallons.

3. Quotations to be for delivery free on trucks, Wari Bunder Station, Bombay.

4. The Contractor to pay all claims for shortages through leakage and other preventible causes.

5. Empty Cocoanut and Castor Oil Casks will be returned free.

6. The Agent and Manager reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender, without reference to the other items in the same Tender.

7. Forms of Tender can be had on application to the Bombay Agent, on payment of one Government Rupee.

8. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Annual Contract Stores," and a deposit of Government British Rupees 200 (two hundred only) must accompany each Tender, otherwise the Tender will not be considered.

9. The successful tenderer or tenderers will have to deposit security in Government Paper or in cash to the extent of five per cent of the value of the contract.

10. The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. J. DUNLOP,
Storekeeper, N. G. S. Railway.

Secunderabad, 9th October, 1902.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
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The Jessamy Bride, by Frankfort Moore ...	0	12
The Island of Dr. Moreau, by H. G. Wells ...	0	12
Skirmishing Made Easy, by Major B. Witherby.	0	6

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, OCT. 25.

SECURITIES—		
3 per cent. Rentes	99 1-2	= unchanged
SILVER—		
Spot in New York	50 3/8	= unchanged
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·13	= plus 1/2
Berlin	20·46 1/4	= plus 1/2
New York Demand	4·80 1/2	= plus 1/8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	=

In Liverpool—
Cotton market closed quiet. Sarats dull. Manchester steady. Total sales 5,000. Spot 4·70 plus 2. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 16,000. Arrivals closed easier.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·50	4·46	4·44	4·44
Feb.-March	**March-Apr.**	**Apl.-May**	**May-June.**
4·44	4·44	4·44 −1	4·44 −1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	44,000
Do. last year	56,000
Exports to Great Britain	24,000
,, Continent	52,000
Mid-Uplands	8 11-16
Futures, month of Dec.	8·34 − 1
Do. do. March	8·38

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 1-8
Futures month of Jan.	8·21 − 2
Do. April	8·26 − 1
Tone at close	quiet
Cotton total visible supply	2,250,000 bales.
,, of which is East Indian,	64,000 ,,
,, Total stock in London	13,000 ,,
,, Quantity in sight	2,750,000 ,,

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 25th October 1902 :—

Cotton	814 bales.
Wheat	2,590 cwts.
Linseed	2,510 ,,
Rapeseed	774 ,,
Gingellyseed	7,065 ,,
Poppyseed	518 ,,
Groundnuts	8 ,,
Cocoanseed	1,037 ,,
Rice	962 ,,
Myrabollams	477 ,,
Cottonseed	2,784 ,,

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, OCT. 25.
The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.
Good Bhownugger 3 30-32.
The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 3-16
3 per cent Rentes	99 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	106 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 3-4
Bar Silver	23 5-16

BOMBAY, MONDAY, OCTOBER 27.
EXCHANGE—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T. T.			1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand			1s 3 31-32d
Credit Bills	3 Months Sight	D. A.	1s 4 6-32d
Do	6 do	do	1s 4 5-16d
French Francs	3 do	do	169 1-4
Marks	3 do	do	137 3-4
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight	125
Shanghai	30	,, ,,	169
Japan	30	,, ,,	152 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.

Cash	98·13
1st Settlement	98·13
2nd do.	98·10

Money Market—Tone very easy.
BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	2nd October	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	17th July	3 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	15th October	4 do.
Bank of Madras do.	30th June	4 do.

SEEDS.
Linseed.—Tone quiet,

Ready	9	0
Forward April-May	8	3

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	5	6 to 5 7
Do. Forward		
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	13 to 5 14
do. Forward		
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	6	1 to 6 2
do. Forward		

Poppyseed.—Tone Dull.

Ready	7	13
Forward April-May	7	8

Castorseed—Tone quiet.

Ready	24'8	
Forward April-May,	25-4 to	25-8

Groundnuts—Tone steady.

Forward Jan, Feb.	36 to	36 4

Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet,

Howree Khandesh ready	40 4 to	40 8
15 per cent. Mxd., Dec.-Jan.	40 to	40 4
25 ,, ,, ,,	38 12 to	39
50 ,, ,, ,,	37 4 to	37 8
Black Kutnee	34	

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet
Estimated sales	8,000
Total imports	17,000

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·50	4·45 −1	4·44	4·44	4·44
Mar.-Apl.	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June.**	**June-July.**	
4·44	4·44	4·44	4·45	

COTTON.—The market is quiet but steady' Business for forward delivery remains at a standstill, as buyers and sellers are unable to meet. In ready cotton the mills are buying moderately, both old and new crops. Prices are all unchanged.

SHARES.—Bank of Bombay ..... Rs. 1,382 1-2
Colaba Land and Mills ..... ,, 430
Mancekjee Petit Mills ..... ,, 1,795 X. D.

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 25th October, compared with the previous week :—

Public Deposits	Rs.	14,342 Decrease.
Other Deposits		13,78,202 do.
Credits Undrawn		1,47,574 Increase.
LIABILITIES,		
Government Securities		2,76,557 Decrease.
Other Authorized Securities		11,153 do.
Credits on Securities		3,59,017 Increase.
Loans do.		12,36,156 Decrease.
Bills discounted & purchased		4,68,203 do.
Balance with other Banks		2,44,357 Increase.
Cash		1,43,825 do.

PRICE OF BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-1
China Leaf	23-14
Pekin Bar Gold Old	23-11
Do New	23-9
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	23-10
Bombay ,, ,,	23-12
English Sovereigns	15-2
Do Dragons	15-0
Silver 17 Betterness	62-6
Do 17 1-2	62-7

ADVICE TO MOTHERS! —Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, or sixlines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MOBERLY—October 16, at Simla, the wife of Major F J Moberly, 37th Dogras, of a daughter.
MYLNE—October 8, at Hotel Metropole, Naini Tal, the wife of Ernest Mylne (Behecea, E I R, of a daughter.
PARKER—October 23, at Kurnal, the wife of G Clement Parker, Punjab Irrigation, of a daughter.
PEARSON—October 14, at Naini Tal, the wife of J R Pearson, Esq, C S, Deputy Commissioner, Naini Tal, of a son.
SAVAGE—October 12, at Lansdowne, the wife of Major W H Savage, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ADDIS—ELLIS October 18, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev G E Oldham, Robert Bawn Addis, Indian State Railways, to Mary, younger daughter of John Ellis, C E, of Cosy Nook, Mussoorie.

DEATH.

ALLEN—September 19, at Philander Smith's Institute, Mussoorie, of pneumonia, Jack, the only son of J S Allen, Instructor, D D M Rifles, Dehra Dun, aged 12 years and 19 days.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 58m. Sun sets 5h. 36m. High water, 9-12m., 6-52s. Low water, 3 0m 8-23s.
Bombay Gymkhana Athletic Sports.

POLO.—There will be no game to-day.

JACKAL CLUB.—There will be a general meeting of the Jackal Club at the Gymkhana at 6-15 p.m. to-morrow to elect a committee and honorary secretary for the ensuing season.

SUSPECTED AS STOLEN.—Mayanlal Beharilal, a new arrival in Bombay, has been arrested by the police on a charge of being in possession of two pearls, valued at Rs. 1,100, suspected to have been stolen, and which he had tried to dispose of in Marvari Bazaar on Sunday.

GRAIN GODOWN ACCIDENT.—Khardi Naru and Mugatrao Khanderao, labourers working in a grain godown in Broach Street, were much injured on Sunday by the accidental falling on them of several bags of grain from a stack in the godown. They were removed to the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital for treatment.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Daresalam, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Beira, and Mozambique, per extra s. s. Secundra, will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. to-day. Specially superscribed correspondence for Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded.

FATAL FALLS.—Ramgovind Bamnarayan, aged 22, employed in Telwadi, accidentally fell out of a third story window on Sunday morning, and was killed.—Vithu Dagon, aged 25, accidentally fell down a ladder in Chinchpoogor Gully on the 22nd instant, and sustained serious injuries. He was taken to the Jamsetji Jejeebhoy Hospital where he subsequently died.

THE B.S.P.C.A.—During the month of September 1 horse was sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrate and with the consent of the owner; while 8 horses, 109 bullocks, and 2 buffaloes were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dirsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month. Two owners were fined for cruelty to their animals, 3 carthmen were fined for overloading their carts and 23 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

THE BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the 1st of September last there were 30 horses, 153 bullocks, and 8 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of September 40 horses, 122 bullocks, 3 cows, 4 buffaloes, and 25 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 42 horses, 119 bullocks, 1 cow, 5 buffaloes, and 13 dogs were discharged from the Hospital. Six cases among horses, 4 cases among bullocks, and 3 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month :—14 horses, 3 bullocks, 3 cows, 1 buffalo, 1 calf, 25 dogs, 1 kid, 1 goose, and 7 parrots.

POOR CHRISTIAN WIDOWS' CORONATION FETE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly permit me through the medium of your paper to inquire of the clergymen of the several parishes of this city the number of "poor" deserving Christian widows who wish to take part in the Coronation Fete which is being organised for their benefit. I shall be glad to have the names and addresses of these widows, in order that I may communicate with them when necessary.

I shall also be glad to have the names of widows at present in the Pensioners' Widows' Home, Grant Road, those in the Shepherd's Alms-House and St. Elizabeth's Home, Clare Road.—Yours, etc.,

L. W. MICHAEL,
Chairman, A. V. E. Committee.

Carlisle Chambers, Apollo Bunder.

"GIFT TO STUDENTS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Thanking you for publishing my last letter I beg to intimate to the public that the Matric question papers are finished. The only available papers now are Matric second languages only M. A., LL. B., Medical degrees, and L. C. E. (1-2 anna stamp) and B. A. (one anna stamp), and those that want them have better apply sharp to my agent, Messrs B. Sakharam and Co., 20, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

VAMANRAO GANPATRAO PITALE.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Hexmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

PROSECUTION UNDER THE STEAM BOILER ACT.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday morning, Mr. J. W.S. Dracup delivered judgment in the case in which Mr. Powell, Inspector of Steam Boilers, prosecuted Mr. Jaynarayen H. Dani, Agent of the Madhal Pitty Mill, at Tardeo Road, on a charge of working the boiler attached to the mill at a higher pressure than that allowed by the working certificate.

Mr. Devrukhker, pleader, appeared for the defendant.

The evidence showed that Mr. Powell, Inspector of Steam Boilers, visited the mill on the 15th instant, and found the boiler (No. 542) working at a pressure of 94 lbs to the square inch instead of 90 lbs., the pressure allowed by the working certificate. He subsequently ordered the boiler to be stopped, and again visited the mill on the following morning when he caused the weights on the safety valves to be removed and weighed, and found the weights to be 105 instead of 90 lbs. as allowed by the certificate. The fact that the boiler was worked at a higher pressure than that allowed by the certificate was borne out by the evidence of the engineer in charge of the boiler and a fitter, and was not denied by the accused. But it was contended on his behalf that he had nothing whatever to do with the working of the boiler, and that it was worked at the higher pressure without his knowledge and assent, and he was, therefore, not liable for the act of the engineer.

The Magistrate in, giving judgment said :—There was not evidence to show that the accused himself worked the boiler at the higher pressure or knew that the boiler was so worked, and the question therefore for consideration was whether the accused could be held criminally responsible for the act of his engineer or servant. The general rule of criminal law was that a master was not responsible for the unauthorised acts of his servants, and that a person could not be convicted of a criminal offence unless he had a guilty mind. In some cases, however proof of men, rea was not required, and it was therefore necessary to refer to Sections 6 (1) (c) and 29 (1) (c) of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act of 1891 under which the prosecution had been instituted to see how far knowledge was of the essence of the offence created. The first Section (6) (1) (c) referred to enacted that "it should not be lawful for the owner of any boiler to work the same or to permit the same to be worked at a higher pressure than that allowed by such certificate," while Section 29 (1) (c) ran as follows "Any such owners or any person who shall work the same (i. e., boiler) or permit it to be worked . . . . . at a higher pressure than that allowed by any provincial order or certificate duly obtained and in force in respect thereof shall be punished, &c." As stated above there was no evidence to show that the accused worked the boiler himself, and it was, therefore necessary to consider whether accused could be held to have permitted the engineer to work the boiler at the higher pressure, although it was so worked without his knowledge and assent. After referring to law bearing on the point his Worship proceeded. In a case under the Merchant Shipping Act which subjected to a penalty any owner or master who allowed the ship to be loaded so as to submerge it below a particular line (Massey vs. Monies (1894) 2 Q. B. 412) referred to at page 253 of Mayne's Criminal Law, it was held that the owner was not liable for the act of his master done without his knowledge and assent. The same reasoning applied to the present case. The Section 29 (1) (c) aimed at the individual who actually committed the offence and not the owner, as was apparent from a consideration of some of the other Section of the Act. Sections 17 and 28 clause C clearly showed that the Act aimed at the person who actually committed the default, for if the owner of a boiler were absent from the place where the boiler was situated, and during his absence an accident occurred to the boiler he would not know of the accident, and it would be the duty of the person actually in charge of the boiler at the time to make the required report, and on failure to submit such report he and not the owner would be liable to be punished for the omission. Taking all these circumstances into consideration the Court was of opinion that knowledge was the essence of the offence punishable by Section 29 (1) c and that the Section aimed at the individual who actually worked or permitted a boiler to be worked at a higher pressure that allowed by the certificate. The Court was further of opinion that the object of the Act would not be frustrated by requiring proof of knowledge on the part of the owner as the Section in question also made the engineer a person who actually worked the boiler liable to punishment. The Court accordingly acquitted and discharged the accused under Section 245 of the I. P. Code.

ANOTHER ALLEGED FORGERY CASE

A PLEADER AND A WOMAN IMPLICATED

BEFORE Mr. Kursondas Chhubildas, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Sloane, who has recently been engaged in unearthing forgery cases in Bombay, charged Sorabjee Dadabhoy Bhabha, Lahruchand Dayabhai Vakil, Vunmalee Ludha, Kalimjee Mawjee, Ruttonlal Rangildas, and Revabai, woman, with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, forging a valuable security, using the same as genuine, and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offences.

Mr. Strangman appeared for No. 2; Mr. Ferreira, of Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, for No. 3; and Mr. Payne for Nos. 4 and 5. Accused Nos. 1 and 6 were undefended.

It would appear that the present prosecution is out of a decision given by Mr. Kursondas Chhutildas on the 16th June, 1901, in a case in which the complainant Gubrochand Vastrchand and another were charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of gold and pearl jewellery of the value of Rs. 2,300. In that case accused No. 6 was the complainant, while Nos. 4 and 5 were the witnesses. The Magistrate, in that case held that the witnesses had perjured themselves, and sanction was obtained by Gubrochand to prosecute them for the offence. A general sanction was also granted. On a report made by the police authorities, warrants were issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for the arrest of the other accused, who were alleged to be implicated in the case.

On the accused being placed before Mr. Kursondas, Mr. Strangman and the other professional gentlemen applied for the release of their respective clients on bail. Mr. Strangman enquired whether Mr. Sloane proposed to substantiate the charges against his client, and if so whether he would go into the witness-box and state that on oath. Mr. Strangman said so because the information against his client had obviously been prepared in a very loose and imperfect form.

Mr. Sloane said his Worship had before him the information setting out the charges; and it was unnecessary for him to go into the witness box. A warrant had been issued against the accused by Mr. Slater, and he (Mr. Kursondas) could not go beyond that document. Mr. Slater would sit in court the next day and would make his own order.

Mr. Strangman said his application was a most reasonable one. What was the use of placing those persons before the court if they were to be placed before Mr. Slater; and the learned counsel saw no reason why they should be put to the trouble and expense of appearing before Mr. Slater. Mr. Kursondas had tried the first case and knew that the learned counsel's client did not give false evidence. It would be gross injustice to refuse his application to interrogate Mr. Sloane on the point he had mentioned. His client was a pleader, and not likely to run away. How many men in these recent cases had run away? asked the learned counsel. Only one, and that man was released on the application of the police. (Laughter.)

Mr. Sloane: I beg your pardon.

The Magistrate directed Mr. Sloane to go into the witness box, and in answer to Mr. Strangman, Mr. Sloane stated that accused No. 2 was charged only with abetment. He had documentary evidence against the accused, but declined to state at present what it was.

Mr. Ferreira, in support of his application, said that there was no suggestion of forgery. The prosecution said the accused had used a document which was forged. In view of the fact that there were errors in the information, there should be no objection to bail being granted.

Mr. Payne (to Mr. Sloane), If you charge these persons with abetment, whom do you charge with the principal offence?

Mr. Sloane: That is a matter I am not prepared to disclose at present.

Bail was refused, and all the accused were ordered to be placed before Mr. Slater when he sat in Court.

A SUGGESTION is being mooted in the columns of the "Ceylon Observer" concerning a polo team from Colombo visiting Perth and Kalgoorlie in West Australia. A correspondent from Kalgoorlie also thinks that some brush kangaroo if turned out near Colombo would breed and do well. It is a small species of kangaroo and in Australia, he says, they prefer hunting this species to the big one, which stands at bay too soon.

DRY, THIN, AND FALLING HAIR is caused by want of natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL provides the necessary nourishment, feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask Stores and Chemists for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
SIMLA, OCTOBER 27.

Monday :—A general rise of pressure has taken place except on the Coromandal coast where it has been steady or has fallen slightly. The depression in the south-west of the Bay has continued to move very slowly westwards. Calcutta has received 2 inches of rain, and light to moderate rain has fallen in the west and south of the peninsula. No rain has fallen elsewhere. The most important falls in the peninsula are Coimbatore 2 inches, Trivandrum and Trichinopoly 1 1·2, and Belgaum, Bijapur, Nellore and Cuddalore, one inch. The weather is slightly suspicious in the Arabian sea but up to the present there is no indications of any definite disturbance.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 27TH OCTOBER 1902.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. All crops doing well.

Mcoltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities, quality inferior. Wheat being sown. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Delhi.—Bright no sign of rain.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Bright no sign of rain Cotton picking general.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton picking partially begun.

Khamgaon.—Looks like clearing up Cotton picking commenced and arriving in small quantities. Food grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Seasonable Cotton picking partially begun. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton picking of first sowing partially begun. Crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Bright, fair weather; little cold; seasonable Cotton plants flourishing, and maturing. Food grains and all crops doing well Corp prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Bright fair weather; little cold; seasonable. Cotton plans flourishing, but want more rain.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain Cotton plants flourishing, but want more rain All crops doing well.

Dholera.—Bright no sign of rain Mornings cold and dewy Sowing of wheat commenced.

Bavnagar.—Bright no sign of rain Seasonable Cotton plants flourishing, but want more rain.

Barsi.—Continues cloudy Looks like rain Cotton picking commenced Food-grains doing well Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Rain general over district If rain continues longer it will prove injurious to rabi crops.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain Looks like rain More rain wanted generally All crops doing well.

Bellary.—Mornings cold and dewy Food-grains doing well.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla		Esplade.		Fort.		Colaba	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	68	37	69	59	70	13	70	81
Monday, Oct 27.	1	12	50	73	00	75	00	50
Total	69	49	70	32	70	89	71	31
Total fall to Oct 20 1901.	90	83	88	50	87	48	82	10
Total fall to Oct 27 1900.	72	77	73	49	73	31	70	12

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 27TH OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Jhansi, Cawnpore and Neemuch and has changed slightly elsewhere. It is above normal almost everywhere north of Bombay. Gradients are moderately steep to slight.

Winds are cyclonic in the Deccan and on the Coromandel Coast and very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature is 5° in excess of normal at Veraval and 6° to 7° in defect in the Punjab and at Sholapur, Cochin and Coimbatore. The minimum is 5° to 8° in excess in Sind, Berar and at Ahmednagar, Poona, Nagpur, Rajkot, Deesa, Ajmere and Cawnpore. The temperature ranged from 89° at Deesa to 58° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in Madras, Deccan, along the coast from Cochin to Bombay and also in Berar and at Nagpur, Raipur, Indore, Rajkot and Jamnagar. Humidity has increased considerably at Veraval.

Rain.—About two inches fell at Coimbatore, about an inch and half at Trichinopoly and light to moderate showers at Negapatam, Madras, Secunderabad, Bangalore, Cochin, Calicut, Karwar, Goa, Belgaum Bijapur, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Bombay, Neemuch and Colombo.

Weather.—A small depression appears to exist to the S.E. of Negapatam in the Bay and weather is threatening and unsettled on and off the South Coromandel Coast. A small area of low pressure is also shown by the isobars on and off the West Coast between Cochin and Ratnagiri, where conditions are favourable for local rain accompanied by thunderstorms. In the Madras Presidency conditions continue favourable for showery weather. Over Deccan local scattered rain is likely.

G. T. W. OLVER,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

CUSTOMS CIRCULAR NO. XV of 1902.

A Customs Circular issued by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department dated the 16th October States that in supersession of the rates of additional duty on the kinds of sugar mentioned against France in the Notification in this Department, No. 524-S. R., dated the 10th October 1901, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the rates shall be as under with effect from the 1st September 1902: Provided that the rates hereby superseded shall apply to any imported sugar for which the bill of lading was signed and given before the 1st September 1902;

Kinds of sugar.	Bounties bestowed.	Additional duties to be levied.
		Per cwt.
		Rs. A. P.
Raw sugars from 65 to 98 per cent. polarization for beetroot sugars, or 65 to 97 per cent. for French colonial sugar,	51 francs per 100 kilograms of refined sugar of 100 per cent. polarization	2 13 11
Sugar candies	9·33 francs per 100 kilograms,	2 15 6
Refined sugars in loaf or crushed, clear, hard and dry.	9·33 francs per 100 kilograms.	2 15 0
Raw and refined sugars in grains or crystals of a minimum standard of 98 per cent, polarization.	9·67 francs per 100 kilograms,	2 14 9

The output of refined sugar from raw is computed by deducting from the polarization of the raw sugar twice the glucose, four times the ashes, and one and a-half per cent. for loss in refining.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	7	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	3	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	3	3	13
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	8	8	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	1	8
G Mahim and Worlee	1	1	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	18
Total	24	26	114
Total plague deaths to date	120,713	100,289	
Same date last year	18	25	108

As regards the "furniture" or banderoles of the silver trumpets which will be used at the Coronation Durbar on the 1st January, a pattern has been sent out from Home and the seven required will be made by Kishen Chand of Delhi.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Hugin, 829 tons, Captain C Anderson, will sail to-day for Bangkok, in ballast.

STORM WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the Port Office, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla :—

"Storm Signal. Weather is suspicious in the Arabian Sea, where storm may be forming. Coast observations so far do not indicate that definite disturbance exists. Hoist cautionary signal.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

2 Torpedo Boats .....
H M S Fox ..... Capt F S Pelham, R N ..... Cruiser
H M S Sphinx ..... Comdr T W Kemp ..... Cruiser.
Patrick Stewart ..... Capt W A Tindall ..... I G T Str
R I M S Elphinstone ..... Lt Comdr Rowsell ..... Indian Marine

IN THE STREAM.

Ionian ..... Brown ..... Capetown ..... 30-10 Transport
Tenasserim ..... Receiving Hulk
H M S Magdala ..... Capt G H Hewett, R N ..... Turret Ship
H M S Abyssinia ..... Turret-ship
H M S Assaye ..... R M Lambert ..... Torpedo Catcher
* Torpedo Boat No 102 ..... Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N .....
* Do No 102 ..... Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N .....
* Do No 103 ..... Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N .....

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500 Patent Heatherby Folding Tables at Rs. 8-8.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1902.

SIR BARTLE FRERE.

SIR GEORGE ARTHUR has set himself the task of vindicating the character of Sir Bartle Frere. Sir George is a nephew of our former Governor, and is anxious that the present generation shall render due homage to one of Britain's greatest pro-consuls. "I have always felt that of those who wrote and spoke most strongly against the course I had taken in South Africa," wrote Sir Bartle to a friend about a year before his death, "some did so in blind reliance on party leaders, and all from very imperfect knowledge of facts, and I felt sure that in my time, my countrymen here would do me the same justice as those who live in South Africa have done me from the first." As John Martineau, his biographer, observed years ago, to do him this justice, nothing but a plain statement of facts is needed. But Sir George Arthur thinks something more is necessary. So, too, does Lord Wolseley, who has written an appreciative letter on Sir Bartle Frere which Sir George reproduces as an appendix to a "Monthly Review" article. Lord Wolseley declared that Sir Bartle Frere and Lord Carnarvon were about the only statesmen who clearly foresaw the great future of South Africa, and who then realised what the Dutch were aiming at. This he attributed to the fact that leaders in public life at home are usually so wrapped up in the immediate interests of party politics that in time of profound peace few pay much attention to Colonial affairs. Sir Bartle quickly saw through the aims of Dutch in South Africa, and realised what, if unchecked, those aims must lead to. "Few, to whom he preached however," writes Lord Wolseley, "heeded his warnings. Many pooh-poohed his advice as that of an autocratic Anglo-Indian with views entirely outside and beyond the scope of practical politics." In other words his far-seeing grasp of the South African position was too wide for the narrow limits of party considerations and of party exigencies. And especially Lord Wolseley wishes to impress upon us that the South African Empire which Sir Bartle Frere dreamt of, and hoped for, and sought to build up, has been made a reality by our home and colonial soldiers and by the persevering energy and statesmanship of Mr. Chamberlain. Therefore, if ever the history of recent events be fully and honestly written the names of Sir Bartle Frere and Mr. Chamberlain will be therein recorded as the founders of our South African Dominion.

In justice to Sir Bartle Frere, it is now proposed, though very late in the day, in some appropriate way to commemorate his services to the State. Both Lord Wolseley and Sir George Arthur hold that it can never be too late "to remedy the fault we then committed" when Sir Bartle ruled over Cape Colony and was neglected. The only question, says the former, is in what shape or fashion such a national reparation could best be made. "Unless my countrymen are much changed," wrote Sir Bartle to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1879, "they will some day do me justice." And it is to the end that the British public, apart from the efforts of party politicians, shall recognise his great services that the present agitation has been begun. A man of great ideas and full of lofty aspirations he was head and ears above his countrymen whose souls could not soar above the realms of party. They failed to rise with him to understand him, yet to-day it is almost universally admitted that if the Crown, a quarter of a century ago, has adopted and consistently carried into effect, the policy which Frere's name represents, much grievous trouble might have been spared both in India and in South Africa. Many of the mistakes in the Government of South Africa, he wrote, have been caused by the fatal tendency to try and govern it from England. There as elsewhere the English Government has too often failed to place due confidence in its own representatives. It had listened to one-sided evidence and doctrinaire views, and has over-ruled or re-called Governors and High Commissioners, men of its own choice, who had every qualification for forming a just judgment on the scene of action where alone a just judgment could be formed. The consequence has been a weak and vacillating policy. It has been this vacillating policy, the far-founded on sad experience, that the English Government could not be depended upon to stand by its own word and support its own officers, which has alienated loyal men, both black and white, and has been and continues to be the abiding cause of confusion, strife, and bloodshed. That was plain-speaking. It gave offence to his enemies and to party wire-pullers and led to the malignant accusations which were brought against him. But justification of his remarks is to be found even to-day in the telegram which tells us Mr. Chamberlain is shortly to proceed to South Africa. He, too, recognises the fatal mistake of trying to govern South Africa from England and the necessity for investigating its requirements at first hand.

It is not necessary to accompany Sir George Arthur in his review of the career of his uncle, brightly and pithily written though it be. Sir Bartle Frere has not been forgotten in Bombay, though that which was called Frerestown is now distinguished by other names. Indian cotton mills owe their establishment to him, and under his guidance the Public Works Department showed more activity than ever it did before, or perhaps, since. When he had been in India only a few years Lord Clare, then Governor of Bombay, described him as "an ornament to the service," and commented on his extraordinarily wide knowledge and his competence and trustworthiness as an adviser. In his talk, we are told by his nephew, Sir Bartle was careful not to give offence, or make mischief, or speak ill of any, but was prone rather to notice any good qualities in others. He was all kindness to young officers and newly arrived civil servants. He despised none, was accessible to everybody, and when Governor of Bombay took all petitions himself. Successful in using to the highest public advantage the qualities of his associates and subordinates he was occasionally at fault in crediting each and everyone with the same disinterested motives as himself. One who witnessed his career in South Africa wrote that his memory would live there, not merely as a memory, but as a guidance and an inspiration, and it is claimed that no finer or more true thing was shown of him than in these striking words of a Bombay official: "Your name will become the traditional embodiment of a good Governor." To his enlightened wisdom many important reforms in this country were due. It requires space to recount them. His career in South Africa is only now beginning to be appreciated. At the time when the censure of the Imperial Government reached him, "he was dissuaded from resigning office by the representations of those whose judgment he could trust. The strongest and most cogent appeal to his patriotism came from a quarter more exalted than the Secretary of State who censured him." Lord Grey in a letter to the "Times" recently declared that the hour has fully come when Frere's memory should be rescued from misrepresentation and neglect, and should receive from the nation the word of honour which is its due. We do not know that this sentiment has yet found tangible expression, but it will be widely endorsed not only in Bombay but throughout India, and if, when the movement takes form, this country is asked to join we do not think there will be any hesitation.

THE WORK OF THE BOMBAY POLICE.

WITH the Bombay Police Report for the past year have been amalgamated for the first time statistics and comments as to the working of the Police Departments of Sind and the Railways. This is a very sensible arrangement, but to some extent it has destroyed the continuity of the figures as compared with the statistics of previous years. However, the comparisons which it has been possible to make show that the conditions of the department have improved. The improved conditions in the Presidency due to the amelioration of famine and other disturbing conditions have done a good deal to bring about a satisfactory decrease in all descriptions of serious crime and especially dacoity. During the year fewer people were arrested than has previously been the case, and the work of the Police also showed a marked improvement in some directions. However, one would be inclined to assert that they did not obtain the same all round success last year as they achieved during the previous twelve months either in dealing with crime, persons, or property. The acting Inspector-General of Police points out, for instance, that in the Northern Division the Police hardly seem to be advancing with the times. The sanctioned strength in many places is deficient, and the recruits appear to be poor both in physical and mental qualifications. In the Central Division the Police are working strenuously and with zeal, and the results achieved seem to be satisfactory, but the reports from Sind appear to denote a falling off in the excellent character of the work previously done. The Railway force has on the whole made good progress; turning to the figures regarding crime it is pleasing to find that there was a very substantial decrease in the number of cases dealt with. There was a slight increase in direct cases, but fewer cases were referred by the magistrates to the police for investigation, and as there is little doubt that in many cases magistrates could save a great deal of trouble by conducting personal investigations, this is a good sign; and promises greater expedition in Police Court work in the future. There was a fairly large decrease in the total number of cognizable cases reported to the police. In the Central Division the largest decrease occurred, and in the Northern Division it is interesting to note that the decrease is attributed to the early provision of Famine Relief Works, and also to the large crops of jungle grass seeds which supplied the wants of the thieving classes as well as to the exertions of the police. The statistics in respect of Dacoities are also rather interesting.

There were altogether 1,305 cases, and the falling off during the year amounted to about 300 cases. But it is significant to note that no less than 1,100 of these cases occurred in the Central Division. There was a large falling off in real robberies also, and burglaries also declined in number. There was a similar decrease in regard to thefts on railways, but the number of cases under that head was still very high, and out of a total of 1,103 thefts from running trains it is pointed out that 883 occurred on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. The slow speed at which the trains travel and the class of carriages used for the carriage of heavy grain traffic appear to afford peculiar facilities to a population which is already predisposed to crime of this sort. The Superintendent-General points out that it is exceedingly disappointing to find that the police were less successful in the police courts than in the previous year, especially as there was a substantial drop in the volume of crime dealt with. He does not consider results discreditable, but is of opinion that they ought to have been considerably better. The statistics in respect of professional crime are stated to be misleading. The statement is intended to include persons belonging to a class or a gang of organised criminals. But the Superintendent-General is of opinion that the figures are by no means so large as they should be. The work of the cattle-lifters in Sind have been omitted, and also the Thagi cases which were due to the bogus emissaries of the Giri Tempie, whose operations caused such excitement last year. Throughout the Presidency there seems to be a real need for additions to the force; and the armed force especially require re-organisation. Monotonous barrack square drill and ceremonial parades should, as is pointed out in the report, give place to practical experiments and training. In many of the districts the reserve is stated to be little more than a paper reserve, and in most the police are overworked. In view of the continued possibility of renewed famine conditions, it is very necessary that attention should be given to these points. One other matter mentioned in the report is worth a note, and that is the system of identification of criminals by means of finger impression slips. A good deal has been done to get this system into thorough working order throughout the Presidency. It has recently been introduced into the Baroda State, but its operation there has apparently not been sufficiently perfected to allow of it being brought into conjunction with the operations carried on elsewhere. However, the state of things as a whole reflects considerable credit on the Department. The Bhils and the outlaws of the Ahmednagar district have been severely punished during the year, and there is reason to hope that in the future their nefarious operations will be considerably restricted. The report as a whole is indicative of an earnest desire on the part of the department to serve the Presidency adequately and well.

RETRENCHMENT IN VICTORIA.

THE Irvine Ministry, which was recently returned to power by the electors of Victoria on a definite programme of retrenchment and reform, appears to be setting about its work in a very thorough manner. The Government, which after a defeat in Parliament was sent back with a majority of thirty-seven, pledged to re-adjust the State finances, seems determined to secure for itself the bitter antagonism of the State employees. The proposal on which Parliament defeated the Ministry had reference to the reduction of the salaries of Civil Servants. But the elections proved that on this subject the majority of the voters was with the Government, and the latter seem to have taken their victory at the polls as a mandate to go much farther in the direction of curtailing the privileges of Government servants. Mr. Bent, the Minister of Railways, has proposed to abolish all permits for free travelling over the State railways, a proposal which strikes at the privileges hitherto enjoyed by railway servants, legislators, and many other people, who have not scrupled to abuse the concession. The hitherto privileged class, who will be chiefly affected by the change are, however, the railway employees, who are far from regarding the bent of Mr. Bent's administrative genius with approval. It is stated that these servants of the State annually receive free railway passes to the value of £14,700. Each permanent railway employee, it appears, is given a holiday pass available for three weeks over all Australian lines, and as the permit is usually made out for the employee, his wife and family, its average value is put at £20. The privilege is, however, not always utilised to its full extent, but in the aggregate it represents a sum of £14,700 in fares of employees and their families. Between all the State railways in Australia there has been a reciprocal arrangement by which the servants of all the lines were permitted to travel over all the rail-roads on these free passes, but in Victoria this is now to be stopped. It is also the intention of Mr. Bent to put an end to the free passes hitherto given to Parliamentary officials, Supreme Court Judges, Naval officers and men, members of the defence forces and rifle clubs, railway pensioners, and distinguished visitors. The free travelling that has been enjoyed by these classes represents an annual value of nearly £50,000. The passes granted to members of rifle clubs have been greatly abused, for in not a few instances men have joined the shooting clubs in order to secure free railway travelling on their business journies. Members of the State Parliament are to be required to surrender their gold passes for paper permits, carrying only the privilege of free travelling to and from the Legislative House, and it will not in future be possible for a member of Parliament to pass his wife and family through the country by rail "on his face." Heads of Government departments and ex-Executive Councillors and other previously privileged persons will also in future get considerably less free travelling than they have been accustomed to. The curtailment of these concessions is estimated to represent a saving of £100,000, and by other measures Mr. Bent calculates to effect a total saving on the administration of the railways of £200,000. Most of Mr. Bent's proposals have been approved by the Cabinet, but in place of the "all lines" pass formerly given to railway employees on holidays, the Cabinet has suggested the issue of a pass as in England to a definite station. The Premier is to have the right to issue permits to distinguished visitors and the Executive Council passes are to remain in force. With these exceptions Mr. Bent's sweeping reform of the system of railway "dead heads" in Victoria is to be put into force.

LORD CURZON is now in excellent health having quite recovered from the indisposition which interfered with the discharge of his duties in September.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Persia, with the outward mails of the 17th instant, left Aden 5 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

IT is understood that Mr. Wallis, Superintending Engineer, Punjab, who is about to retire, is likely to become Secretary to the Simla Municipality, under the recently sanctioned scheme.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 4th October, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1901 of 114,203 maunds and Rs. 5,004 in the earnings.

MR. A. U. FANSHAWE proceeds home on six months' sick leave and it is understood that Mr. Kisch, from Bengal, will officiate as Director-General of the Post Office in India during his absence.

COLONEL DUFF, who has been acting as Adjutant-General in India during Major General Smith-Dorrien's absence on leave, remains on at Army Headquarters as Deputy Adjutant-General for the present.

ON account of Sir John Woodburn's ill-health and consequent inability to visit Burdwan in November, the installation proceedings of the Maharajah Kumar of Burdwan, who attained his majority on the 19th October, are to be postponed until after the Delhi Coronation Durbar.

DR. E. J. DILLON, the versatile commentator on the politics of Europe and Asia, tells an interesting story in the "Contemporary Review." It appears that immediately after the Czar and the Kaiser had said good-bye at Reval the Russian Censor issued a strict order that no newspaper should publish a description of the German Emperor's departure. The reason for this Dr. Dillon declares to be that just as the "Hohenzollern" was on the point of steaming away, she hoisted the signal "The ruler of the Western Seas sends his greeting to the ruler of the Pacific Ocean!" The Czar, with characteristic caution, signalled in reply, "A pleasant voyage," and, with a view to rendering his Imperial friend's message as harmless as his own was non-committal, directed that it should be consigned to journalistic oblivion. Fortunately for the gaiety of nations, however, it has been recovered; and if it contains a wholesale warning to ourselves it will be none the worse for us.

A PAIR OF HUMORISTS.

MR. GEORGE ADE AND MR. OWEN SEAMAN.

BY B. FLETCHER ROBINSON.

WHEN "Fables in Slang" with the name George Ade attached, first appeared in a Chicago newspaper that enterprising town emitted what the author would describe as a "joyous hoot". In other words it was vastly amused. Throughout the United States of America the fame of the new humorist ran swiftly. Even Mr. Dooley, inimitable as he is, did not receive a warmer greeting.

In England, however, "Fables in Slang" proved rather a puzzle. The mist of slang was so dense that to many the humours of the fables were hardly obvious. Yet the Elect who understood rejoiced exceedingly, cherishing the little volume as laughter in tabloid form. They insisted on quoting it to the annoyance of their neighbours who "did not belong." It is believed that no copy has so far been sold in Scotland.

"More Fables in Slang," a little book just published, has, writes Mr. B. Fletcher Robinson in the "Daily Express," plenty of Mr. Ade's quaint humour. Yet it is scarcely as delightful as his first efforts—a fault that is not uncommon in sequels to successes.

Once more the serious Englishman will be puzzled by strange-sounding words that are and yet are not of the English language; again the Scotchman will throw down the volume with a snort of mingled contempt and defiance. Well, perhaps, they have some excuse. In the present distressful state of British education Mr. Ade may be expected to beat the public-school boy over most of his more choice expressions. Our young hopefuls would hardly acquire marks if they were asked, in the words of the examiner, to explain and comment on:—

"He smoked a Baby mine cigar."

"It was all Friendly with an ante of Two Bits and the chandelier as the limit."

"Harry was the Tightest Wad in the township."

"They did not Mocha and Java worth a cent."

"The adult girl who got busy before they could ring the bell on her."

THE MAN WHO GOSSIPED.

Yet, despite his free use of the choicer and more complicated phrases of the American language, Mr. Ade is not so hard to understand, after all, when taken in the bulk. Let us consider one of these "Fables in Slang."

The "He-Gossip, "is a good one. We know the type over here. "He carried a goldheaded cane on Sunday. His job on earth was to put on a pair of pneumatic sneakers every morning and go out and investigate Other People's Affairs. He called himself a reformer, and he did all his Sleuthing in the line of Duty."

Sometimes he would get behind a Board Fence to see the Wife of the Postmaster break off a Yellow Rose and pass it over the Gate to the Superintendent of the High School. Then he would Hustle out on his Beat and ask People if they had heard the Talk that was Going Around. Of course it Grieved him to be compelled to Peddle such Stories, but he had to do it in the Interests of Morality. If Folks did not have a Pious Protector to spot Worldly Sin and then get after it with a Sharp Stack, the Community would probably go to the Dogs in less than no time.

Next door to Cyrenius Bizzy, the He-Gossip aforesaid, lived a Man that needed Regulating. He even "ran the Ice-cream freezer on Sunday morning and sang college songs nearly every evening." It was very dreadful.

One day Mr. Bizzy got a quiet Tip from another Moral Detective that the Man had stayed out until 2 a.m. at a Banquet given to a Militia Company, so he knew it was Time for him to Act.

Indeed, he ran across at once to tell the Man's wife about the iniquity of her husband.

WHAT HAPPENED TO HIM.

He told her all the Reports he had heard, and said he was Sorry for her. He wondered if they couldn't get together a few of the Respectable Men and Women of the Neighbourhood, and have a Talk with the Husband, and try to Pluck him as a Brand from the Burning. She listened with that Ominous Calm which always precedes the Iowa Cyclone that takes the Roof off the Court House and moves the Poor Farm into the Adjoining County.

The He-Gossip went Home feeling that he was entitled to a Pedestal right in between Savonarola and Martin Luther.

When the Man came Home his Wife told him. He murmured something about the Last Straw and moved swiftly out of doors. Pulling up the Rover Stake from the Croquet Grounds as he ran, he cleared the Dividing Fence without touching his Hands and began to Clean House. In about a Second there was a Sound as if somebody had stubbed his Toe and dropped a Crockery Store. Then Cyrenius was seen to Break the Record for the Running Long Jump, off the Front Stoop into an Oleander Tub, while wearing a Screen Door. After him came the Wordly Husband. For several minutes the Copse where once the Garden smiled was full of He-Gossip and Cries for Help.

When the Man came back to where his Wife stood with her Hand on her Heart, he reported that the He-Gossip would be found on top of the Grape Arbor:

Moral: Any one hoping to do Something in the Rescue Line had better go further than Next Door.

SOME "ADE" GEMS.

Here are a few of the gems of Mr. Ade's collection. They are self-explanatory, if you read them carefully and think hard:—

He had a Clearing on the top of his Head and wore Side-Whiskers and bore a general Resemblance to the Before in an Ad for a Facial Treatment, and yet she suspected that all the Women in Town were Crazy to steal him away from her.

"I think he is an Englishmen," said the First Traveller.

"Why do you think so?" queried his Companion.

"Well, in the first place his Clothes don't fit him," replied the First Traveller. "I observe, also, that he has piled all his Luggage on Another Man's Seat, that he has opened several Windows without asking Permission, that he has expected the Porter to pay Attention to him and nobody else, and that he has Kicked at something every Thirty Seconds since we left Buffalo."

Lutie was an Only Child [illegible] eighteen her Mother said the [illegible] thing with Lutie's Voice. The [illegible] so, too. Some recommended kil[illegible] others allowed that it ought to [illegible]

The humour of Mr. Owen S[illegible] stands to that of Mr. George A[illegible] wit of a versatile don to the [illegible] undergraduate. Mr. Seaman is [illegible] delicate fence. He pinks his [illegible] courtly grace that the victim g[illegible]

He is never a cynic he has n[illegible] parody or book of verse that [illegible] "Borrowed Plumes" he has eve[illegible] savage attack on the well[illegible] caricatures. But he holds his[illegible] merry over their foibles withou[illegible] gests a doubtful taste.

It is imitation rather than par[illegible] the character now of Mr. Maurice Hewlett, now of Mr. Hall Caine, now of the two Elizabeths, they of the "German Garden" and the "Visits." Sometimes the parodies are so very near the originals that, save for their exaggerated absurdities, they might be the authors themselves.

Take a few of his Marie Corellian gems for an example.

Surely there is Something, if we could but find out what it is. O unfathomable deeps!

Man glories in titles. A woman is content with Genius.

Oggi! Oggi! cry the ice-cream wayfarers from far Campanian hills. To-day! To-day! How true! There is no time precisely like the present. The past is over, the future yet to be.

Noel! What thoughts, what emotions the little word awakens! It is the French for Christmas!

(Concluded on page 7.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND SOUTH AFRICA.

A VISIT OF INQUIRY.

A NEW AND WISE DEPARTURE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

An official statement announces that Mr. Chamberlain proceeds to South Africa in the latter part of November to examine the problems presented by the termination of the War and the settlement of affairs in the New Colonies. He visits Natal, the Cape, the Orange River Colony, and the Transvaal.

Reuter understands that Mr. Chamberlain's proposal has the full approval of the King, the Premier, and the Cabinet, and has been cordially welcomed by Lord Milner.

LONDON, OCTOBER 27.

The striking precedent set by Mr. Chamberlain by his projected visit to South Africa is universally approved and described as marking the opening of a new era in the administration of the Empire.

It is believed that this visit will be the forerunner of visits to other colonies.

THE THANKSGIVING AT ST. PAUL'S.

SOLEMN AND IMPRESSIVE SERVICE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 26, 6.30.

The Thanksgiving Service at St. Paul's was short and specially arranged to suit the occasion. It was of the most solemn and impressive description.

The congregation was huge and comprised all the highest dignitaries. Uniforms were conspicuous everywhere.

Their Majesties and other Royalties were escorted by outriders and life-guards. No troops lined the route.

THE KING'S PROGRESS THROUGH LONDON.

ADDRESS FROM THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

HIS MAJESTY'S SYMPATHY WITH THE COUNCIL'S WORK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 27.

The "Indian Daily News" cablegram, dated London, the 26th instant, states :—

The address of the County Council to the King was delivered in Trafalgar Square. His Majesty made an oral reply, expressing the strongest sympathy with the measures that are being taken to promote the welfare of the poorer classes.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE COAL STRIKE IN FRANCE.

PREMIER AND ARBITRATION.

CONFERENCE OF MINE-OWNERS.

The strike riots and the losses arising therefrom are causing concern in France. M. Combes has convened a conference of mine-owners at Paris to-morrow to consider the strike question, and especially arbitration.

RECTORSHIP OF GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

MR. MORLEY DEFEATED.

Mr. George Wyndham has been elected Rector of Glasgow University, defeating Mr. John Morley by 674 votes to 645.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, OCTOBER 27.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Persia, with the English Mails of the 17th instant, left here for Bombay at 5 p.m. yesterday.

SIR A. MACDONNELL.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 27.

The "Daily News" understands that Sir A. Macdonnell has accepted the position of Permanent Under Secretary for Ireland.

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" cables :—

Mr. George Wyndham has defeated Mr. John Morley in the contest for the Rectorship of Glasgow University.

IRISH IN AMERICA.

NATIONALIST CONVENTION AT BOSTON.

MESSAGE FROM MR. ROOSEVELT.

Mr. Roosevelt has sent a friendly message to the convention of the United Irish League, which is being held in Boston, and at which John Redmond William O'Brien and Michael Davitt are present. The Irish Nationalists in Britain are exultant in consequence.

THE AUTHENTICS' CRICKET TEAM.

The Authentics have sailed for India in the "Caledonia."

THE EDUCATION BILL.

OPPOSITIONS' OBSTRUCTION.

CATHOLIC HOPES FRUSTRATED.

The "Englishman's" special cablegram, dated London, the 25th inst., states :—

The Conservative papers are writing very bitterly against the tactics of the Opposition with regard to the Education Bill. It is asserted if this sort of thing is permitted Parliamentary Government will be made impossible. On the other hand, the Government has lost the support of the Roman Catholics, who are much disappointed at Mr. Balfour's recent concessions.

THE DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, OCTOBER 27.

His Excellency arrived at the Central Camp station at eight o'clock on Sunday morning. He drove to the amphitheatre attended by Colonel Baring, Major Hudson, Captain Bannerman, Mr. Lawrence, Colonel Muir, Captain Tomkins, Superintendent of Police; General Brown, Inspector-General of Police; Mr. Dunsford, District Superintendent of Police; Rai Bahadur Gunga Ram, Mechanical Engineer, and Ramsingh, the decorative Artist. Lord Curzon spent some hours in the amphitheatre, surveying the work generally, and carefully examining various designs submitted to him for completion of this work. Three designs for the dome of the Proclamation dais were submitted. A section of the roof was roughly finished, complete with its frontage of freize work, and surmounted by ridges and domes. A series of designs in tiles for the bordering of the base of the dais were exhibited.

Into these details Lord Curzon entered with the keenest interest, directing modification in one respect, or sketching an alteration on the plans personally in another. The outer area of the amphitheatre is to be fenced by a series of posts with connecting cords between them. Lord Curzon denoted the exact position by fixing in the first post himself. His Excellency's attention to details was surprising. Even so small a matter as to the exact position on the dais from which it would be most convenient to shake hands was ascertained by several rehearsals, the members of his suite passing before him for that purpose. A departure was then made for the Circuit House, the route to which has been wonderfully advanced during the last few days. Gardens with flowering shrubs now line the road. Various camps are finished off with nicely trimmed lawns. The roads are bordered with neat tiles. The sun was shining brilliantly, hence the mica strewn roads glittered most effectively. After a short halt at the Circuit House Lord Curzon proceeded past the Flag Staff Tower to inspect the Flag Staff Station on the new camp railway platforms which on either side of the railway are enclosed by Jaffrey work. A commodious waiting room is erected outside the platform. His Excellency then drove to the Commissioner's house.

At four o'clock his Excellency left the Commissioner's house, driving to the Exhibition building. Here Lord Curzon was received by Dr. Watt and his assistant, Mr. Percy Brown. Draped carpets and door carvings had been displayed against the walls. After a brief visit he drove to the City via round the Kabul Gate and the Dufferin Bridge to the railway station. Here he was received by Mr. Le Feuvre, the District Engineer who explained to his Excellency by means of a map the arrangements made for the great reception on December 29th. Lady Curzon was also present. The Vicregal party then drove through the Queen's Gardens to the Town Hall. Here a mass of natives assembled and was rather rudely crowded around the party, and had to be cleared by the police. After a short visit to the Town Hall the procession passed through Chandni Chowk to the Juma Musjid. Here Lord and Lady Curzon alighted to visit the parapets and minerets of the mosque, from which a birds-eye plan of the City and the Camp alike is available. A great crowd of natives had assembled here. Lady Ulrica Duncombe joined Lady Curzon. From thence the Fort was entered by the Delhi gate. His Excellency at once proceeded to the Dewan i Am, the roof of which is now completed, and the section of its carefully planned and polished ball room floor was submitted for their Excellencies' inspection. Both Lord and Lady Curzon tested the stability for dancing purposes. Innumerable details occupied his Lordship's attention until seven o'clock. Numerous fabric designs in white and gold were submitted. The decorations of the walls also occupied his Lordship's attention. As the evening twilight faded Messrs. Ostler were able to start the electric light. Innumerable glow lamps gave a splendid light from the roof of the cornice. The back of the Peacock Throne was splendidly illuminated. This evidently attracted Lord Curzon's attention and led to a careful survey of this exquisite piece of marble work. Messrs. Ostler certainly deserve congratulations for thus promptly being able to initiate their installation. Lord Curzon seemed to enter fully into every detail to anticipate every eventuality, suggesting to his staff the method of meeting them, Lord Curzon's activity to-day clearly proves that here are no vacant moments in his Lordship's diary.

THE BOER GENERALS' TOUR.

FINANCIAL RESULTS SATISFACTORY.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 27.

The Boer Generals are asserting that they are very satisfied with the financial results of their continental tour. De Wet told an interviewer that he is returning to South Africa as town life is too cramped to suit him.

NEW RAILWAY SCHEMES.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 27.

The construction is to be commenced of the following three sets of railway:—(1) from Ranaghat on the Eastern Bengal State Railway to Murshidabad; (2) the extension along the West Coast of the Madras railway to Mangalore; and (3) what is known as the Madras famine group, being five small lines to protect large areas which are liable to drought in Southern India.

THE WEATHER IN INDIA.

There is every indication of the setting in of a very early winter this year. Reports now received from Ladakh record heavy snow on the Kamdong La Pass and the connected ranges at the end of the last month.

THE HENTON APPEAL CASE.

POONA, OCTOBER 27.

The appeal of Mrs. Henton against the sentence of six weeks' imprisonment passed by Mr. Brander, the Assistant Collector, came on for hearing before Mr. Beaman, the Sessions Judge, to-day. He said the first point taken in the appeal is that the Magistrate pronounced the sentence before he had written out his judgment, and that was once said to be the material irregularity vitiating the whole proceeding. For my part it seems clear under the circumstances stated by the Magistrate. His omission to write the judgment in full before sentencing the accused was a corrigible omission, not material, and falling within the purview of Section 537, Criminal Procedure Code, and I am doubtful whether the conviction ought to be sustained. Upon another simple ground to constitute the offence with which the appellant has been charged, it is necessary to show that she intended to extort money dishonestly. On a strict view of the law the complainant might not be lawfully bound to supply the accused with money to maintain the child, but if he is the father, as she alleges, and as previous relations existed with the accused, she made attempts, subsequent to passing the release, to obtain maintenance from the complainant by process of law, but she has withdrawn those summons before the matter came for trial, apparently feeling insecure in the face of the release. The Judge then reviewed the whole case, and remarked :—Now of course if she really had no legal right to obtain maintenance from the complainant this would be clearly an offence with which she has been charged. The question is whether her acts amount to that offence. If she honestly believed that the complainant was lawfully bound to pay her maintenance the threat was most improper, and on the whole I am not at all satisfied that she ought, upon the facts, and taking into account her probable belief to be convicted at all. Whether that view is too lenient or not he should, in any case, remit the unexpired portion of the sentence, and I, therefore, now reverse the conviction and sentence, but caution the accused to desist from any further attempts upon complainant the course of regular legal proceedings.

THE TILAK CASE.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

POONA, OCTOBER 27.

The case against Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was resumed before Mr. Clements, Assistant and Sessions Judge of Poona. The Court was crowded to suffocation, every available seat being taken.

The Crown was represented by Mr. Gadgil, barrister, assisted by Mr. Venkatrao Ramchander, Public Prosecutor, and Mr. Bhide; while Mr Branson, barrister, and Messrs. Karandikar, Vaidya, and Bakhle appeared for Mr. Tilak.

In opening the case Mr. Gadgil said he thought it was his duty to inform both sides that he had written to the District Magistrate stating that he had to consult Dr. Henderson, the Civil Surgeon owing to a mental strain in the Ahmednagar Fraud Case and other important cases in which he was engaged. The doctor has given his opinion that he should have complete mental rest, and he has written to the District Magistrate for appointing another barrister.

The first witness called was Mr. Kalasker, clerk to the Special Magistrate, who produced the order of Mr. Aston under Section 476 of the Criminal Procedure Code. He also produced the deposition of Mr. Tilak in the civil petition No. 112 on which the charge before the Court was founded.

The next witness was Mr. Rubda, clerk in the District Court, who produced other court documents in the case. A question for the admission of Mr. Tilak's deposition in the civil suit was raised, and Mr. Branson said this would be admitted, but he suggested that Mr. Gadgil should state on what portions of that deposition the prosecution relied.

Policeman Dajee Gundoo next produced the complaint of Tai Maharaj to the police, in which she alleged wroeful confinement by Mr. Tilak.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson, he said that no one asked him to produce the document, but he got the papers from the District Superintendent of Police. It had not been included in the list of papers called for.

Mr. Nagpurkar was next called, but before he went into the witness box Mr. Branson said : Counsel for the prosecution should state the charges he intended to establish.

Mr. Gadgil, replying, said he was not bound to make the opening statement. This was a warrant case. This much he would say that certain statements which had been made by Mr. Tilak were alleged to be false, and he would try to prove by oral and documentary evidence that this was so. The charges were contained on the following order of the District Judge at Poona: In his deposition between the 16th November, 1901, and 3rd April, 1902, intentionally giving false evidence that there was an adoption of Tai Maharaj; second, that neither Tai Maharaj nor Mr. Nagpurkar were kept under confinement or under restraint; and, third, that Bala Maharaj was not pulled out of Tai Maharaj's room.

Mr. Nagpurkar was then examined. He said the facts which had already been published as to the death of Baba Maharaj, the birth of the heir, and the subsequent death of the child, and, finally, intentions to adopt Maharaj on the part of Tai Maharaj.

At this stage Mr. Apte, who came from Kolhapur to produce certain records, was allowed to be called and produce a telegram regarding the adoption of Baba Maharaj, and the printed report by Mr. Tilak of what happened in Aurangabad.

Mr. Nagpurker, recalled, stated that Parvati, the female attendant of Tai Maharaj, Shanker, the page, Godibai, the female counsellor, and others made up a party and went to Aurangabad with Mr. Tilak and Kargade to adopt the heir and adviced Tai Maharaj to confine her attention in reading the inscriptions on the Ellora Caves.

He received a letter from her which said it was being coerced by Mr. Tilak and Mr. Karpade to adopt the boy there. Immediately he sent an adviser to her counselling not to be convinced against her wishes. Another letter came, saying that she never met such a hard man as Mr. Tilak, and she was in great trouble of mind. Five boys were brought for inspection. She objected to the darkness of their complexions, and returned to Poona on the 29th August. She then related personally the doings at Aurangabad, and expressed disfavour of the adoption of any boy but Baba Maharaj who was of age, Mr. Tilak and Mr. Karpade being desirous of adopting a minor. Witness then related subsequent proceedings in which Mr. Tilak is stated to have looked up the wada and threatened Baba Maharaj and Tai Maharaj. This evidence has already been reported when the case was first brought before Mr. Clements.

The case was adjourned till tomorrow.

THE IRRIGATION COMMISSION.

THE SONE CANALS.

BANKIPORE, OCTOBER 23.

Mr. Toogood, Superintending Engineer, Sone Circle, referring to the Sone Canals, stated that application for irrigation leases for large areas had annually to be refused for want of water in the canals. In 1899-1900 applications for 40,412 acres were refused. Sugarcane cultivation had been doubled since the construction of these canals. Owners had no legal right to enhance the cultivators rents on account of canal irrigation; but, undoubtedly, they had done so, and rents for Nagdi lands had been doubled, in some cases trebled in Shahabad. With regard to the proposed new Government works, he gave particulars regarding the Durgoati scheme. As a general principle, he thought it better that the construction of masonry wells should be left to devolve on the zemindars who might be encouraged by advances recoverable in a certain term of years.

Mr. Bremner, Executive Engineer, Eastern Sone Division, in reply to the question whether he had any suggestions for increasing the supply in the canals, stated that on this side of the river there was still room for improvement, but not on the other. The rest of his evidence was of a technical character.

Babu Saroda Sunder Pal, Executive Engineer, Buxar Division, who had been on duty over the Karamnassa Reservoir site, thought if the reservoir were constructed, people would gladly take water; but in reply to the question what would happen if the project were found too expensive and abondoned, he said the only thing was for the people to utilise the water of the stream. Nothing could be hoped for from wells as they irrigated very little. In reply to the remark of the President that in other parts of India they irrigated a great deal, he stated that the cultivators of these parts were too lazy fully to utilise them. He quoted instances which had come within his personal knowledge of zemindars enhancing rents on account of canal irrigation from four annas to four rupees; but was unable to say if this was in the case of occupancy tenants or tenants at will.

The following witnesses were also examined :—Rai Bahadur Baij Nath Singh, zemindar; Babu Wahsan Lall Chatterjee, Deputy Collector, Shahabad; Babu Chatter Booj Sahai, zemindar, Shahabad; three zemindars of Bhabua, who gave their evidence in the vernacular, and Babu Upendra Nath Ghose, Deputy Collector, Sone Canals.

The Commission leaves to-morrow for Mirzapore.

THE 1st BOMBAY LANCERS.

DEPARTURE FROM POONA.

POONA, OCTOBER 27.

The 1st Bombay Lancers marched out of Poona to-day in route march to Deesa and Rajkote districts. The regiment during its stay in Poona was most popular. The officers specially were kind and obliging. They were in sporting life and were much liked by the public. Other regiments entertained them to dinner. Three regimental bands alternately played them out, and gave them a warm farewell. The Shropshires played out as far as the Bund Gardens. The 17th Bombay Infantry then took up the strains and played till Ahmednagar road was reached. The Royal Scots continued half a mile further on.

The 3rd Bombay Cavalry have taken its place and arrived early this morning from Sirur.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SPORTS.

INTERESTING PROGRAMME.

The annual sports held under the auspices of the Bombay Gymkhana were commenced on the Gymkhana Maidan yesterday afternoon under pleasant conditions. There was a strong breeze across the green, and consequently the competitor did not feel the heat so severely as the oppressive atmospheric conditions which have existed recently would have led one to anticipate. The programme which was a long one, was followed with keen interest all through. The entries were very good, and the performances of the winners compared very favourably with previous records. The programme opened with a 100 yards sprint for schoolboys, two heats of which were very well contested. Sergeant T. Quanne pulled off his heat in the open hundred yards in the capital time of 10 2-5 seconds, and he and Lance-Corporal Lees will no doubt make a very close race of it in the final this evening. The race for native soldiers did not prove so interesting as usual. There were only six starters and the competition lacked spirit. Mr. C. N. Ward and Captain E. O'Brien gave a capital performance in the high jump, and although the winning jump was was not a remarkable one, Captain O'Brien got over the bar with ease, and would doubtless have jumped another couple of pegs. Captain O'Brien also pulled off the long jump, finally winning by three inches from Captain R. L. Benwell after a very close contest indeed. The open three mile bicycle race was in one sense rather disappoin ing. At the beginning of the third lap Billet was fouled and his machine was put out of action. Richardson eventually came in first, after having ridden splendidly. He was, however, disqualified for boring Billet, and the first award eventually went to Taylor. Captain A. H. Ross pulled off the shot putting competition with a capital throw of 33 feet 10 inches. This argues well for his performance to-morrow with the cricket ball. The tug-of-war between the team of H. M. S. Fox and the Oxfordshire Light Infantry was interesting while it lasted, but the sailors expended too much strength on their opening efforts, and when the strain began to tell the soldiers quickly had them over the line. The Royal Scots and the team of H. M. S. Magdala had also been drawn together, but in this case the sailors gave their opponents a walk over. The final will, therefore, be between the Oxford L. I. and the Royal Scots. The tug between the 23rd Bombay Rifles and H. M. S. Magdala, which also found a place on the programme, fell through. This evening a similarly good programme is to be carried out.

The Hon. Mr. Justice L. P. Russell is the President of the Committee, and his Excellency Lord Northcote accorded his patronage to the event. The following are the officials :—

Honorary Secretaries :—Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks, K. C. M. G., D. S. O.; Col. A. H. Cailwell, R. A.; Col. R. Eccles, 21st Bo. L.; Col. H. D. Olivier, R. E.; Major Walton, 23rd Bo. Rifles; Major C. C. Carnegy, 21st Bo. L.; Messrs. P. J. Arnott, T. W. Birkett, G. W. Gilchrist, D. N. Graham, W. H. Heaney, J. A. Lord; E. P. Macrae, A. Muirhead, H. E. E. Proctor, G. K. Remington, W. C. Symes, J. H. Symington, and H. S. Symons. Judges :—Col. H. D. Olivier, R. E.; Major Walton and Capt. G. H. Hewett, R. N. Starters :—Mr. P. J. Arnot and Mr. H. P. Hebblethwaite. Clerks of the Course: Major C. G. Carnegy and W. C. Symes. Handicapper :—Mr. H. P. Hebblethwaite. Timekeeper:—Mr. G. Lund. Honorary Secretaries :—Messrs. W. E. Crum, and F. R. Hill.

The following are details :—.

100 YARDS FLAT RACE.—(School Boys under 14 years.)

HEAT 1.

P. Hogan, St. Mary's College 1
Delawar Husein, Anjuman-i-Islam School 2
W. Greenfield, Education Society's School 3

Won by six yards. A good third.

HEAT 2.

C. Kelly, St. Mary's College 1
Mahmad Umar, Anjuman-i-Islam School 2
Pir Mahomed, St. Xavier's College 3

A very close race. Won by a foot. Same distance between second and third.

100 YARDS FLAT RACE.—(Open.)

HEAT 1.

Sergeant T. Quanne 1
E. Game 2
A. S. Cody 3

Won by about 2 feet. Time.—10 2-5secs.

HEAT 2.

Lance-Corporal E. F. Leas 1
Lance-Corporal Hewett 2
Lance-Corporal A. Mackenzie 3

Won with ease by about a foot. Time.—10 3-5secs. Five starters.

220 YARDS FLAT RACE.—(Open to native soldiers.)

Pte. Gunpat Tanpen 1
Pte. Ibrahim Khan 2

In this race only six started and only three finished. Time—27 1-5secs.

120 YARDS HURDLE RACE —(Members of the Gymkhana)

E. N. Steel 1
Captain E. O'Brien 2

Steel, who jumped splendidly, won with ease. Ward the third competitor giving up. Time.—16secs.

HIGH JUMP.—(Members of the Gymkhana.)

Captain E. O'Brien 1
C. M. Ward 2

The jump commenced at 4ft 9in. At 4ft. 11in. Ward brought the bar down, but he jumped well until it had been raised to 5ft. 2in. Captain O'Brien jumped splendidly all through and could have vaulted another three inches.

LONG JUMP.—(Members of the Gymkhana).

Capt. O'Brien 1
Capt. R. L. Benwell 2

A keenly contested match, the jumping being even for a considerable time, and Captain O'Brien finally winning by a leap of 17ft. 10 inches to his opponent's 17feet 7 inches.

1 MILE BYCYLE RACE.—(open)

Pte Richardson, (SC) 1
Gr. S. Taylor (SC) 2
F. W. Billet (SC) 3

There were seven starters. Pte. Parkins (60 yards) led the first two laps, but he was out of the race as soon as his handicap had been worked off. At the third lap Billet took the lead, but after the final bend Richardson drew out and drew away eventually winning by a length from Taylor. Half a length separated Taylor and Billet. Time—3 min. 3 61-5secs

1-4 MILE FLAT RACE.—(Member of Gymkhana).—

E. N. Steel 1
D. S. Harvey 2
R. Young 3

Harvey made the pace from the start, but at the last turn Steel came out and won easily.

SACK RACE.—(School Boys under 14 years).—

W. Alexander Education Society's School... 1
E. Hearn, Education Society's School 2
A. Rozalia, St. Mary's College 3

Alexander won this race last year.

PUTTING THE SHOT.—(Members of the Gymkhana.)

Capt. N. H. Ross, R.A. M.C. 1
J. S. Milne 2

Distance.—33 ft. 10 inches.

1-2 MILE STEEPLE CHASE.—(Native Soldiers).

Pte. Gunpat Gonpare 1
Pte. Govind R. Chowan 2

There were three starters, and the race was, as usual, exceedingly amusing. Govind led for the first lap, but arriving at the ditch at the distance he lost ground, and Gonpare taking the lead was never again overhauled, and ran out winner by yards.

3 MILE BICYCLE RACE.—(Open).

S. Taylor 1
H. Doherty 2

Billet was fouled at the end of the first lap, and his machine put out of action. A splendid race ensured between Taylor (S.C.), Richardson, (S.C.), and Doherty (50 yards). They kept well together until the last lap, but coming down straight, Richardson drew out and won cleverly. He was however, disqualified on an objection, and the first award went to Taylor.

¼ MILE FLAT RACE.—(Open).

Gr. H. Wood 1
Pte. W. Bellington 2
A. S. Cody 3

Won by a yard. Time W2 min. 7 2-5 secs.

(Concluded on page 6.)

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Council Hall of the Municipality, Mr. Mooljl B. Barbhaya presiding.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

In accordance with a notice of motion Dr. K. E Dadachanjee moved :—"That in view of the difficult and perplexing questions relating to order and regularity of the votes and the voting papers, which not unfrequently crop up during the proceedings of the Corporation, and also in view of the possibility of a tie and the combination of the judicial and ministerial functions, that a president has to perform, the Corporation thinks it extremely desirable that the opinion of counsel should be taken, whether it is competent for a president to preside at any of the election meetings, where he is a candidate or where votes are tendered for him, and to return himself to any office carrying emoluments or dignity. (b) That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to carry out the object of this resolution."

Mr. K. N. Wadia seconded the proposition.

Mr. Jafferbhoy said the law was clear on the point, and there was no necessity for taking counsel's opinion on the same.

Mr. Kazi supported the motion, which on a division was carried.

OBSTRUCTION TO VEHICULAR TRAFFIC.

Dr. Dinshaw Master moved that the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the great inconvenience and delay caused to vehicular traffic by the stacking of water carts, road metals, rollers etc., near the Pydhowni victoria stand.

Mr. K. M. Shroff seconded the proposition.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha drew the attention of the Commissioner to the impediments caused by the Municipality by stacking dust bins and carts on footpaths in Bombay.

The motion was adopted.

CHOKES IN HOUSE DRAINAGE FITMENTS.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanjee moved: "In reference to his letter dated the 6th September, 1900, giving a statement showing the staff employed as the ordinary drainage Staff to look after chokes in house drainage fitments in different wards of the City and to remove the same; and also stating that no special staff is necessary; (a) the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation what additional or special staff is employed in each ward for the purpose of removing chokes in private drains, (b) whether the staff mentioned in his letter of the 6th September is the same as that mentioned in his letter of the 18th July; (c) before the advent of the plague epidemic how were the obstructions from private drains removed and how were the expenses for such removals met.

Dr. Master seconded the motion which was adopted.

MUNICIPAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mr. J. B. Petit in accordance with a notice of motion, moved; "That the Commissioner be requested to submit at an early date in a tabulated form a complete list of the papers of Bombay and elsewhere wherein advertisements of any nature whatsoever from the various departments of the Municipality have been given during the last five years specifying side by side separately for each year the nature of such advertisements and the amount spent thereon." He said his object in moving such a proposition was to see if retrenchment was possible in that direction.

Mr. Rustom Cama did not think any useful purpose would be served by passing such a proposition.

Mr. Setalvad said if the object of the motion was to make retrenchment, it should be referred to the Retrenchment Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved an amendment to the effect that the Commissioner be requested to submit at an early date the total amount paid to each newspaper from the various departments of the Municipality during the last five years. He said to ascertain the nature of the advertisements was a very difficult task.

Mr. Wacha said he did not know on what principles these advertisements were distributed. The Act stated that the Municipal advertisements should be given to one English and one native paper. These advertisements as they were now given were nothing more than a patronage.

Mr. K. M. Shroff remarked that the Municipal Commissioner should try to secure substantial reductions from the proprietors of newspapers to which the advertisements were sent for publication. He knew that such reductions were allowed to those who constantly advertised in their columns.

The amendment on being put to the vote was lost. The original proposition was carried by a majority.

KUMBHAR GULLY.

Mr. Baptista moved that the opinion of counsel be taken as to whether Kumbhar Gully in Dadar was a public street or not. He said the street had been in existence for the last two hundred years. It was vested in the Corporation who were really the owners of the same.

The motion was adopted.

MR. TAYLOR'S ADVICE ON THE BOMBAY DRAINAGE.

The Commissioner asked for urgency for the consideration of the report made by the committee on the proposal made by the Commissioner in his letter of the 11th September last to take the advice of Mr. Midgley Taylor of the firm of Messrs. John Taylor, Sons, and Santo Crimp, on certain questions connected with the drainage of the City. The Committee in their report stated :—

After careful consideration they are of opinion that it will be sufficient for the present to take Mr. Taylor's advice on :—

(1) The surcharging of sewers, and (2) the ventilation of sewers. Both these are important questions of very serious consequence to the health of the city, and opportunity offered by Mr. Taylor's presence in the city to obtain expert opinion on them should not, the Committee think, be allowed to pass by. The third question on which the Commissioner in his letter above-quoted recommends the advice of Mr. Taylor to be taken is the new projected sewage out-fall at Worli. The subject of remedying the nuisance created by the discharge of sewage at the Love Grove out-fall has already been under reference to Mr. Taylor, who in his report underlying Corporation Resolution No. 1906, dated the 23rd June 1902, has expressed a strong opinion that the solution of the difficulty experienced is to extend the out-fall sewer to Worli point as proposed by the late Mr. Santo Crimp. It would doubtless be advantageous to know whether after a personal inspection of the foreshore and of the arrangements at Love Grove he adheres to this opinion or has any suggestions to make in the matter, but an immediate reference to him on the subject seems unnecessary, and it would be desirable to wait until the Committee to which the matter has been referred by the Corporation have had an opportunity of expressing their opinion. The projected extension will form one of the items for Mr. Taylor's consideration in connection with the question of the surcharging of the sewers, and it also seems desirable to await Mr. Taylor's report on that subject before making a special reference to him as to the extension. In this opinion of the Committee the Commissioner concurs. Mr. Taylor's fee for advising on the two questions mentioned in para. 1 of this Report will be £350.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanjee in his minute of dissent said :—"As our Executive and Special Drainage Engineers require consultation on these two points one cannot object to it, though, according to Colonel Mayne, these questions are such for which consultation is not so very necessary. The fee asked for is certainly high."

Mr. Jehanghir J. Cursetjee in his minute of dissent said ;—I approve of the report generally except as regards the question of the fee, on which, not being able to be present at the meeting when it was discussed, I am unable to give any opinion.

Dr. D. B. Master said as I was not present at the meeting I am not unable to give any opinion.

Dr. A. G. Viegas, in his minute of dissent, said :—If our Engineers find it difficult to advise us as to the proper remedy, I shall certainly not stand in the way of taking Mr. Taylor's opinion as it is of vital importance that our sewerage system should be in the most satisfactory possible condition. Col. Mayne, however, is of opinion that the matter is one on which only Engineers ought to have been able to advise without outside opinion.

Urgency having been granted, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the report be adopted, and that the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation approved of consulting Mr. Taylor on the question: (1) of the surcharging of sewers, and (2) the ventilation of sewers; and that the Corporation would be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction a grant of £350 to pay Mr. Taylor's fees.

Mr. Baptista opposed the proposition. He said the Executive Engineer did not desire any consultation on the question of ventilation, and that the fees proposed to be charged were very high.

Dr. Viegas thought there was no necessity of such a consultation and the money charged for the same was a mere waste.

Dr. N. N. Katrak spoke in favour of the proposition. He hoped the Corporation would not grudge to pay a small sum of Rs. 8,000 to Mr. Taylor, which would be the means of saving a large expenditure to the Municipality.

It being past 5 o'clock the debate was adjourned till 3 p. m. on Monday next.

PROFESSOR J. C. BOSE, the distinguished Bengali scientist, returned to Calcutta a few days back after a stay of over three years abroad, during which time he has been working in the great laboratories of England and France. Dr. Bose, who is a member of the Brahmo Somaj, was accompanied during his sojourn in Europe by Mrs. Bose.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL PROGRESS.

VARSITY PROSPECTS.

REVIVAL OF LACROSSE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 10.

The first few weeks of the football season are never indicative of the form and strength of the competing teams. Indeed, one might almost say that if a team starts the season by alternately winning and losing its first few matches, that team is going to win a good place in the table at the end of the season, while, on the other hand, that team which starts in a manner superlatively good will, in all probability, finish weakly. The only persistently contradictory instance of this is shown by Aston Villa, which team delights in anomalies. But affirmative illustrations might be made by the hundred. Look, for example, at West Bromwich Albion. It is a team which is usually happy in a state of splendid mediocrity. Nobody is surprised if it wins or if it is beaten. Last season, it is true, the team carried all before it in the second division of the League, and won its way back into the first division. But it started this season with a succession of varied results, until last week when it awoke and won a brilliant victory over Newcastle United, always strong team, and never better than at present. On Saturday West Bromwich had to visit the Wolverhampton Wanderers, who can generally be relied upon to hold their own when playing at home. Although it was confidently expected that if the Albion played with anything like the skill exhibited against Newcastle, they would probably win, it must not be forgotton that on the form that the Wanderers showed at Sheffield against Sheffield Wednesday they were distinctly stronger than the Albion. On Saturday the teams were shown to be so well matched that neither could claim the advantage during the first part of the game, and at the interval the score-sheet was blank. The game ended, however, in a victory for the Albion, which places them, for the time being, at the top of the table with a record of four games won out of six, and one defeat. Sheffield Wednesday consequent upon the victory they achieved over Notts County on Friday, temporarily occupied the first position on the table, and on Saturday journeyed to Liverpool. At one time the Wednesday, although practically invincible on their own ground, could generally be counted upon to lose when playing away. Their victories, however, at Bramwall-lane, Bolton, and Nottingham promised better things for this season, but on Saturday they received a decisive check, Liverpool defeating them by four goals to two.

Notts Forest have been much more fortunate than their neighbours, Notts County. They started the season by defeating Sunderland, Aston Villa, and Grimsby and (which was not quite so good) made a draw of their match against Everton at Nottingham. On Saturday they were again at home, and beat the Blackburn Rovers by two clear goals. They occupy the third position on the table, having won four games out of seven, and been defeated twice. Their record is exactly the same as the team above them, Sheffield Wednesday. Notts County is one of those teams which started the season well, and are now beginning to fall. It was scarcely to be expected after their severe defeat on Friday at the hands of Sheffield Wednesday that they would experience anything else but a beating from Newcastle United at Newcastle. Somewhat singularly the home team, who were sensationally disposed of by West Bromwich on the previous Saturday by six goals to one, overcame their visitors by a similar score. Newcastle are now fourth on the table. One of the most surprising results of the day was at Sheffield, where Everton beat Sheffield United by two goals to nothing. This was the first defeat on their own ground experienced by the United this season. The decay of Aston Villa was once more emphasised on Saturday, Sunderland disposing of them on their own ground. The Villa has so far won only one of its five matches. Derby County struggled hard to follow up their recent successes by defeating Bury, on the latter's ground, but they struggled in vain for the home team's defence was impregnable, and Bury won by the margin of one goal. The Bolton Wanderers, last on the table, experienced their fifth defeat at Middlesbrough, and Grimsby and Stoke made a draw of their match. In the Second Division the chief interest lay in the engagement between Bristol City and Woolwich Arsenal, at Bristol. The visitors received their first defeat, which places them sixth on the table. Bristol City now take the leading position, having won all their matches. Not one club playing away from home won its match in this division on Saturday. Seven matches were played, and four of them ended in victories for the home teams, the remainder resulting in draws. In the Southern League the Bristol Rovers met their first reverse. West Ham beating them at Canningtown by one goal to nothing, Southampton beat New Brompton on the latter's ground, and now they and Portsmouth, who defeated Wellingborough by four goals to one, are the only undefeated clubs in their division. Portsmouth are at the top of the table. Out of the eight matches played only one ended in a draw, while three resulted in victories for visiting teams.

Both 'Varsities appear to have plenty of talent available this season; R. C. Grellet (Hertford and Bedford) captains the Oxonians, for whom Messrs Strand-Jones, Eberle, Raphael, Dobson, Osborne Cartwright, Odgers, and Sawanzy ("Old Blues") will also play again. The "Seniors" include such promising exponents as Messrs. Stoop, Lockyer, Gabe, Sandford, Mackenzie, Dillon (probably), Leach, and Mortimer. Outside these, a very classy lot of "Freshmen" will be "en evidence" this year. Two fine backs should be found in Messrs. McCosh (Fettes) and Field (Rugby). As three-quarters, Messrs. Lawrie (Fettes), Cornwallis (Haileybury), Nesbit (Rugby), and Gullick (Dulwich), all possess first-class credentials; while Messrs. Jackson and Langdale (Tonbridge), Lyle (Fettes), Ronald (Rugby), and Mitchell-Dawson (Cheltenham), should all receive ample trial at "half." The most promising forwards appear to be Messrs. Wace and Church (Marlborough), Hodges and Brown (Haileybury), Stevenson (Fettes), Pooley (Rugby), and Evans (Merchant Taylors). From the latter school also comes another "Half," C. B. Buck, the most promising "Freshman" of the year. Cambridge will play Messrs. Badel-Sivright, Sanderson, Stone, Oulton, Rae, Horsley, Gibson, Odgers, and Roberts ("Old Blues") once again. Here, also, a fine array of capable "seniors" still remain, namely, Messrs. Lee, McDonell, Draper, Megson, Dick, Walker, and Dora, "cum multis aliis" far too numerous to mention. The "Freshmen, 'too, appear an above-the-average lot. At three-quarters Messrs. Blandy and Horsfall (Tonbridge), Williams (Marlborough), and Harding (Merchant Taylors), both sound records. Messrs. Grose (Chetenham), and Cockell (Merchant Taylors), show equally sound credentials at "half," while capable forwards appear to be plentiful. About the best-known are Messrs. Monteith Currie, and Cantugilli (Fettes), Torry and Sharpe (Haileybury), Lloyd

Pestall (Rossall), and Goode (Highgate). From such an array of talent Mr. Hollins should have no difficulty in getting together a pretty formidable eleven.

This week will see Lacrosse in full swing after only one week's practice, for not much is required by those who have kept themselves in condition with cricket and lawn tennis. The visit of the Toronto players in April last has had a notable effect on the game, for it has led to a club being formed at Oxford, where one of the best matches of the tour was played and drew a crowd of about two thousand spectators. As a result, the Cambridge Lacrosse Club, which has nearly attained its majority, has been fortunate enough to secure a fine piece of turf on the well-known Fenner's running ground, and it will not be surprising if the club makes a bold bid for the senior flags in the South, which it won some sixteen years ago. No Lacrosse Club can flourish without a good ground, and Cambridge has been severely handicapped in this respect, since it lost a home on Parker's Piece. Lacrosse at Lord's will be a feature of this season even more than in the past. Matches have been arranged for nearly every Saturday except during the months of December and January, and it is to be hoped that an inter-Varsity match may be played in mid-week towards the end of the season by which time the new Oxford club may have shaken down into shape. The four southern counties will again play their American tournament, and Essex and Middlesex will antagonize Cheshire and Lancashire in home-and-home matches, the Northerners coming south at the end of January. The Iroquois Cup, for the championship club of England, having fallen through last season for want of a suitable date, great efforts are being made to play it early this season, and it is to be hoped that November 8 will see Essex and Stockport meet at Lord's, when a fine game should be the result. Old lacrosse players will be glad to learn that the Sharesbrook Club has been revived, and in addition a new club has been started at Lee, in Kent, to which Catford has parted with a fair number of its members. Summer practices have been frequent, and on all sides one sees signs of a great increase of interst in the game, The victory of the South over the North, after a long series of defeats, has had much to do with this and with a steady supply of young players from the two Varsities, the South may be trusted to hold her own in years to come. This will have a beneficial result upon lacrosse in the North, which was in need of just such a fillip. The victories of the Toronto team in Manchester will have shown both North and South that there is still much to be learned, and though there is no need to slavishly imitate the methods of the Canadians, yet an improvement in combination will undoubtedly be the result of the visit, to the general advantage of all. It is worthy of note that most of our best players have adopted the type of crosse used by the visitors, which will probably lead to a modification of the rule relating to "baggy" crosses and will greatly simplify the difficulties of novices in learning the game without in any way detracting from the effectiveness of the crosse or the character of the play.

After an interval of about a month from the conclusion of the Automobile Club's trials—a time by no means excessive, considering the mass of observers' reports to be dealt with, and the exhaustive nature of the tests—the awards of medals have been published in the Automobile Club Journal. The trials are the most important that have been made in this country since the 1,000 miles trials of 1900, and are probably the most searching to which any manufacturers have yet publicly submitted their cars. Speed was not directly in question, the legal limit of twelve miles per hour being strictly enforced, but marks were given for regularity of running, steering gear, breaks, and condition of the cars at the end of the trial. As marks were also allotted for horse-power as measured by performance on the test bills, it may be said that the potential speed of the cars does to some extent enter into the results. At any rate an under-powered car of the crawling variety would inevitably be hopelessly outclassed in the final reckoning. The cars were classified in accordance with their selling price, which varied from the little "Baby" Peugeot at £150 to the magnificent Daimlers and Panhard at £1,150. Excluding cycles, fifty-six cars ran in the trials, of which twenty-seven were foreign and twenty-nine were of British make. Of the gold medals awarded three went to British cars, the well-known Wolseleys following up their successes at Glasgow a year ago by again taking two highest awards, and the attractive little 8 h. p. Motor Manufacturing Company's voiturette securing the third. The foreign winners of the coveted gold medal were four in number, and comprised the 5 1-2 h. p. Locomobile steam car, a 10 h. p. Peugeot. Baron H. de Rothschild's 20 h. p. Pascal, and the new 15 h. p. light Panhard, driven by Mr. Jarrott. Of the silver medals, the De Dions, Daimlers, and Germains each secured two, the others going to the Serpollet steam car, the White steam car (also of "flash" boiler type) and to the Mandsley petrol car. Each minute during which a car had to be stopped on the road for adjustment or repair during the six days trials involved the loss of one mark as regards regularity of running, and two cars, only went through this ordeal absolutely unscathed. These were the 20 h. p. Wolseley, at £650. and the 6-h. p. White steam car, at £300. One of the two 10-h. p. Wolseleys was attacked by a horse, and suffered (though ultimately victoriously) in the melee. The loss of marks thus occassioned put the car out of the running for the silver medal in its class, for which it was up to that moment a formidable competitor. The performance of the cars, taken as a whole, was excellent. Many of those which failed to secure awards gave ample evidence of reliability. Abundant proof was given that the modern car is not an experimental contrivance liable to constant breakdown, but is to be relied on as a thoroughly trustworthy road vehicle. Of the cycles the Humber 3-h. p. chain-driven bicycle entered at £60. followed up its Boxhill success by winning the gold medal in its class.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

OCTOBER 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Bangkok via Madras faulty messages liable to much delay.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code Addresses should not be used.
Turkish route right.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24th hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 27th October 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	24	12	50 p.m.	54	13
Teheran	27	2	5 p.m.	0	48
Suez	27	2	50 p.m.	0	23

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 27th October, 1902.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	27	0	1
,, Karachi	0	53	0	1
,, Madras	0	35	0	9

THE Governor of Pondicherry, M. Larnezac, who reached Colombo on the 18th instant, arrived at Pondicherry on the 24th via Tuticorin. He was given the usual reception and salute.

A PECULIAR incident happened at the Yarran rifle ranges, Victoria, lately. A man was taking aim at 400 yards, and just as he fired, several magpies flew in front of him about 200 yards distant. The bullet struck one of the magpies and brought it to the ground and a bulls eye was registered by the marker for the shot. A bulls eye and a magpie were thus scored for one shot.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

FORT PRESS COMPANY.

THE annual meeting of the shareholders of the Company was held yesterday at its registered office, Church Gate Street. Mr. Vasanjee Monji presiding. The following was the directors' report:—Your directors beg to lay before you their annual report and the audited accounts of the company made up for the year ended on the 30th June, 1902. The number of bales pressed during the year under report is 10,359 at Bombay and 900 at Bhavnagar. At Bombay there being very little work all the press owners formed a combination to last for three years from 1st July 1902. The rate of pressing has been fixed at Rs. 1-8 per bale. Rupee one to be kept for expenses and annas eight to be given in the pool. Had it not been for this joint tobe future prospects of Bombay presses would have been formidable indeed. This year rain has fallen bountifully in Bhavnager and negotiations are also carried on for combination. Your directors therefore beg to suggest that instead of removing the Bhavnager factory as resolved in the extraordinary general meeting held on 20th May, 1902, and confirmed on 12th June, 1902, it should be allowed to continue to work, there being under the circumstance, good prospects in view. As resolved at the extraordinary general meetings mentioned above, a company's branch has been opened at Nander on the Hyderabad Godaveri Valley Railway. All the necessary arrangements are expedited to catch this season within a very short time left at our disposal. One of the two boilers of the Bombay Factory has been removed there, and one new finisher at a cost of Rs. 10,500, and one new engine at Rs. 9,000 and sundry articles are purchased for erecting the new Factory. One out of the two presses at Bhavnagar was sold at Rs. 7,500 and a new half-press having its box 18'-6" in length (longer than the old one) was purchased at Rs. 12000 for the new factory. At Nander there is only one press factory. To compete with this rival factory which has a ginning of its own it is advisable that a ginning factory be opened on account of the company, or the company should allow under certain terms and conditions any merchant to erect a ginning factory in the Company's compound for affording facility to merchants, without investing company's capital, whereby the new factory will be more strengthened, and as there is good crop of cotton this year on account of good rain, the new factory it is hoped will get good work. It is quite therefore expedient that the sum of Rs. 30,000 be not distributed and your directors beg to propose that the sum be kept up for pressing and ginning factories at Nander, and the resolution of distributing the cash of Rs. 30,000 be cancelled. Thus the capital of the company will be reduced from Rs.1,375,000 to Rs.2,85,000 in stead of Rs.2,55,000. An extraordinary general meeting is therefore called for the purpose immediately after the business of the ordinary general meeting is over. Your directors regret very much to announce the death of their co-director, Mr. Dungersee Bhimjee, who took a very active part in the management of the company's affairs, and his loss is much felt at such a time when his valuable advice was most needed, Mr, Meghjee Khetsee who succeeded him as the head of the firm of Messrs. Bhimjee Shamjee and Company, and from whom good business of pressing is expected for your Nander Factory was requested to join the board. This appointment you will be asked to confirm. Including the debit balance of last year Rs. 2,869-5-2 the profit and loss account shows a balance at debit of Rs. 4,868-4-9. The company's building and Machinery at Bombay have been insured for Rs. 1,40 000. and those at Bhavnagar for Rs. 20,000. Messrs Vasanjee Monjee, Ardeseer Hormusjee Chiroy, and Framjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy retire from the Board according to regulation, but are eligible for reelection. You are requested to appoint an auditor and fix his remuneration.

The report and audited accounts were approved and confirmed, Messrs. Vasanji Monji, Ardesir Hormasji Chincy, and Framjee Bamonjee Jeejeebhoy were re-elected directors of the company. The appointment of Mr. Meghjee Khetsey as a director was confirmed, Mr. N. R. Mistree, if he be a chartered accountant, or any other chartered accountant, was to be appointed an auditor by the board.

An extraordinary general meeting of the company was then held under the same chairman for the purpose of passing certain special resolutions for reducing the capital of the company from Rs. 12,75,000, to the sum of Rs. 2,85,000, for opening new ginning factories, etc. Mr. H. H. Patak proposed as an amendment that the meeting be adjourned to enable the shareholders to consider the proposed alteration. The latter, however, were carried by a majority of votes; and the meeting dispersed.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY.

The twelfth annual meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at its registered office, Hummum Street, Mr. Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, Chairman of the board of directors presiding. The directors' report has already been published.

The Chairman, in addressing the meeting, said among other things:—

Before I move the usual resolution for the adoption of the directors' report and accounts for the past year, I have much pleasure in informing you that I have now finished a quarter of a century's connection with your company. I was appointed a director by the share holders at a meeting held on the 29th September 1877, and my colleagues honoured me with the chair of this Board in 1894. I think it will not fail to interest you if I were to give you to-day a short resume of the history and operations of the company during that long period, as, I believe, very few of you have been shareholders for so long a time. This company was originally started under the name of the Mofussil Press and Cotton Ginning Company Ltd. somewhere in the Share Mania times about the year 1863. In 1868 a reconstruction of that company was made and it was called the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company Ltd. This Company was in its turn again wound up and a new company formed under the name of the Mofussil Company Ltd in 1870, and which was again reconstructed with its present memorandum and articles under its present name in 1891 to meet the altered requirements of its business rendered necessary by the changed circumstances of the times, and in the last instance I was appointed the liquidator of the old company to carry out such reconstruction. When I joined the board of your company in 1877 it was managed by Messrs. W. Nicol & Company, the premier firm of merchants in Bombay in those days, as its secretaries and treasurers. About a year after my appointment I was asked by the late Mr. W. G. Hall the then energetic Chairman of the Company to accompany him on a visit to your factories in the Central Provinces, Berars and Khandeish and from that visit dates my intimate knowledge and acquaintance of the working of your factories. The Company was entirely under European management, all the then agents, sub-agents, and even engineers being Europeans on highly paid salaries. The establishment charges alone coming to more than Rs 1,4000 per month exclusive of agents commission. Among your agents and employes of those days, I might mention the names of Mr. James Melville, Mr. Cotton (now Sir George Cotton) Mr. Clough, Mr. Douzall Mr. Geffert, Mr. Gill, Mr. Blodwell, Mr. Robb, Mr. Hollis, Mr. Shallis, Mr. Radcliff, Mr. Muirhead, the present able General Traffic Manager of the G. I.P. Railway and several others. The failure of the firm of Messrs. Nicol & Company shortly afterwards put the Company in very great difficulties and you will understand the anxiety and trouble your directors were put to in the dark days, of 1878 79 when I say that a board of meeting was convened one day to consider the financial position of the Company with a view even to announce a suspension. This was avoided, however, simply by the directors personally coming forward at the moment to support the Company with loans themselves to pay off its most urgent creditors. I may mention here that there was at this time a struggle for the post of Secretaries and Treasurers, and one of the candidates Messrs. Gaddum Bythell & Company of those days had impeached the ruling of the chairman of your Company and dragged the directors to Court, but without success. After this litigation was over, your directors considered about the best mode of agency to carry on the Company's business and they came to the conclusion that appointing a salaried chief agent for the Company was the best for the Company's interest, and this decision has been so happily justified by success, which has accompanied the Company's operations ever since. Mr. Arthur Hudson was appointed the first chief agent and his very able management of the Company under the Board of Directors soon brought about a change in the Company's fortunes. To clear the Company of its heavy liabilities your directors carried out a scheme of debenture loans to the extent of three lakhs of rupees covered by the Company's property. The debentures were for 3 years with interest for the first year at 10 per cent. per annum and for the next two years at 9 per cent. These were all paid off in due time and your Company's credit has ever since stood very high in the Bombay market Mr. Hudson was succeeded by Messrs. Campbell and Moore, and I need not take up your time here in praise of the very able and efficient manner in which they have conducted the Company's affairs, as it is so well known to you. Coming now to a comparison of the position of the Company 25 years ago and to-day, the following Statement (read to the meeting) will show you how prosperous have been the Company's operations during the period under review. All these extensions have been made out of profits alone without calling up a single rupee from the Share-holders. During this period we have started the joint working system for presses and gins now in vogue at up-country stations. I may take a just pride in telling you that it was I who first introduced and arranged for this system. There was not so much competition in those days as now, and the pressing rates used to run from Rs. 4-8-0 to Rs. 5 per bale and ginning from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 per bhar, while to day pressing, though competition is done as low as at Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2 per bale and with J. W. at Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 3-10-0 and ginning at Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per bhar. To show you the extent of this competition I have simply to mention the number of factories at your stations then, and now. The total profits earned during these 25 years amount to Rs. 38,48,204 and the dividends paid to Rs. 21,87,500. Coming now to the accounts of the year before you I have only to say that we had a good cotton crop in the Berars and in the Bengal Districts and a moderate one in Khandeish. The Broach crop was a poor one, consequently your machinery has not done as much business as it did in the previous year. But still with the present resources of the Company:, we are able to appear before you with such a properous balance sheet, and I hope you will all be satisfied with the figures laid before you. In conclusion, Gentlemen, I would just like to say a few words about one who, although he is not here to-day in person, is I am sure thinking of us, and that is your present Chief Agent Mr. Thos H. Moore, who has helped to bring the Company to such a high standard as it is to-day to whom as well as to his Staff our thanks are due.

The report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 50 per share was declared. Mr. N. S. Glazebrook was re elected a director. Messrs. F. A. C. Fardoonjee and J. C. Jamsetjee were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 300 per annum. The proceedings closed with the customary compliment to the Chairman.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCES, BOMBAY.

Office of the Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command, Poona, 24th October 1902.

With the approval of H E the C-in-C in India the Lieut Genl Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment:—3rd B L I Lieut H R Dyer, 3rd Dragoon Guards a Candidate for the Indian Staff Corps to be Officiating Double Company Officer dated 7th Oct 1902.

The Lieut-Gen Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments,—Captain G N Cartwright E Battery Royal Horse Artillery to be Orderly Officer to the Brigadier Genl Royal Arty Bombay Command during the drill season of 1902-1903 with effect from 1st Oct 1902 4th Bo Cav—Lieut P Kitz G Norbury Officiating Squadron Officer to be Quarter Master with effect from 29th Sept 1902 1st Bo Grenadiers—Lieut W B Roberts Double Co Officer to be Quarter Master with effect from the 6th April 1902.

Royal Artillery—The following postings have been ordered:—Lieut Col J M S Brunker Royal Horse Arty from Commanding Royal Arty Trimulgherry to Commanding Royal Horse Arty Meerut Lieut Col D C Potter Royal Field Arty from Commanding Royal Arty Allahabad to Command Royal Field Arty, Kirkee, Lieut E J K Priestley Royal Garrison Arty from Home Establishment to Commanding Royal Arty Karachi and Capt J A P Robinson from Unposted List to No 45 Company late No 11 Company Western Divison Royal Garrison Artr.

The undermentioned Officer posted to the Bombay Command is attached as supernumerary to the Battalion specified with a view to qualify for appointment to the Indian Staff Corps:—Lieut F G O Saunders in Yorkshire Regt to 2nd Battalion Royal Scots.

Intimation has been received from the War Office that Capt G E Bayler 2nd Battalion York and Lancaster Regt now on leave in England has been selected for appointment as Adjt to the Ceylon Volunteers.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Lieut Col J G Harwood had charge of the current duties of the Principal Medical Officer Bombay and Nagpur Dists from 6th to 8th Sept 1902 both days inclusive as an additional duty under Article 192 Army Regulations India Volume I Part I.

The undermentioned Officer has passed the examination prescribed in Appendix VIII Kings Regulations and is hereby fitted for promotion to the rank of substantive Lieut Col:—Major H O'Donnell 1st Battalion West Yorkshire Regt.

The undermentioned Officers have passed the examination prescribed in Appendix VIII King's Regulations and are hereby fitted for promotion to the permanent Command of a Native Regt:—Major F W G Wadeson 5th Bombay Cav. Major C Tritton 25th Bombay Rifles, Major C G Nurse 13th Bombay Infy and Capt H F Walters 24th Baluchistan Infy.

The undermentioned Officers, Non Commissioned Officers and men have passed examinations in languages as follows:—Persian—High Proficiency Test—Capt Money Shearm, Royal Engineers; Persian—Lower Standard—Capt A C Edwardes, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers; Bluchi—Lower Standard—Store Sergeant E Gough, Ordnance Dept Gunner W P Cruickshank No 73 Co Boy 1 Garrison Arty. Gunner W B Shaw No 73 Co Royal R Garrison Arty. Gunner J Nosworthy No 82 Co Royal Garrison Arty. Sergt J Campion No 7 Mountain Battery Royal Garrison Arty. Bombardier J L Coruish, No 8 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Arty. Bombardier J M Denny No 8 Mountain Battery Royal Garrison Arty. Corporal J A Smith No 9 Mountain Battery Royal Garrison Arty. Second Lieut W H A Lloyd, Unattached List attached to 1st Battalion Cheshire Regt. Army School Master G Markey 1st Battalion Cheshire Regt. Lance Corpl C Howard 1st Battalion Cheshire Regt Lance Corpl C Turner 1st Battalion Cheshire Regt. Private J J McDonell 1st Cameronians Scottish Rifles attached 1st Batalion Cheshire Regt. Capt R C Bell 1st Central India Horse. Major J W Ransom, 13th Bombay Infty. First Class Sergt Instr A G Grindlay, Baluchistan Vol Rifle Corps.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 25.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr H W C Carnduff I C S Depy Secry to the Govt of India in the Legislative Dept is granted privilege leave for two months and seven days under Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations in combination with three months and twenty three days special leave under Articles 264a and 349 of the same Regulations with effect from the 29th instant.

Mr R Greeven I C S Barrister at Law on special duty in the Legislative Dept of the Govt of India is appointed to officiate as Depy Secy in that Dept during the absence on leave of Mr. H W C Carnduff I C S or until further orders.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt F C Nicolas 7th Bengal Lancers are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment in the Punjab Commission.

The services of Mr E D Maclagan of the Indian Civil Service are re laced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab with effect from the 15th Oct 1901.

The services of Mr H T Morgan of the Indian Sivil Service are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties.

The services of Col W McConaghy M D I M S Bombay are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay.

The service of Capt J Penny I M S Madras are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govr of Burma.

The services of Capt J Stephenson M B I M S Bengal are placed permanently at the disposal of the Punjab with effect from the 30th July 1902.

The services of Lieut Col H B Thornhill Cant Magte Bareilly are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment as E Sanitary Officer and Specialy Magte for the Delhi Camp.

The services of Captain W A L Cowie 15th Sikh Infy are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the United Provinces for employment as an Offg Cant Magte.

The services of Mr. L B Goad Asst Inspr Genl of Police United Provinces are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The Revd L Klugh a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Lucknow Ecclesiastical establishment to be a Senior Chaplain with effect from the 30th Oct 1902.

The Revd Maurice Wilfred Ragg has been appointed a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal Lucknow Ecclesiastical establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

The Revd C R Longfield a Chaplain on probation is appointed to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Calcutta Ecclesiastical establishment with effect from the 5th Oct 1902

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The services of Mr S H Butler C I E of the Indian Civil Service are placed at the disposal of the Home Dept with effect from the afternoon of the 25th Oct 1902.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut Col A. H. C. Dana, M. D., I M S (Bombay), an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class and Administrative Medical Officer in Central India, are on return from furlough, placed at the disposal of H E the Comdre in Chief in India.

Maj P Carr White, M. B., I M S (Madras), an officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for the three months, with effect from the 6th Nov 1902 and is also granted furlough for nine months, under Articles 261 A and 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

Mr. A. Warren, Adjutant of the Okhamandal Battalion, is appointed to officiate as Asst to the Resident at Baroda in charge of the Okhamandal Dist with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H Harrison or further orders.

Maj E F Marriott I S C Asst Political Agent 4th grade Bombay is appointed to officiate as Asst to the Resident a Baroda in charge of the Amreli Mahals with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on leave of Capt E. O'Brien or until further orders.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr T C Eagles Depy Comptroller Post Office Bengal Circle Audit Office is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 18th of Oct 1902 and the following arrangements are made during his absence on privilege leave or until further orders.

Mr. W A Kelly Asst Comptroller Post Office Bengal Circle Audit Office to officiate as Depy Comptroller and,

Mr J C Jore to officiate as Asst Comptroller Post Office Bengal Circle Audit Office.

FIELD HOSPITALS FOR SOMALILAND.

Two sections of Field Hospital, No. 16 British and No. 68 Native, which are being mobilised in Bombay for service in Somaliland, will be despatched by the mail steamer Arabia on Saturday next for Aden. They consist of two British officers, 2 assistant surgeons, 2 hospital assistants, and 109 public and 18 private followers.

CROWN PRINCE OF GREECE IN A MOTOR ACCIDENT.

THE Crown Prince of Greece was driving in a motor-car to the Villa Tatoi, when it overturned into a ditch. His Royal Highness sustained an injury to his right eye and to his lower lip. His condition gives rise to no uneasiness. The doctor and engineer driving with him were more seriously injured.

Athens, Sunday.—The Crown Prince passed a tranquil night, and the wounds, the most serious of which is that in the right eye, are healing in the normal course. It appears that the Prince's motor-car was overturned by the driver swerving suddenly to the right in order to avoid a carriage coming in the opposite direction. Princess Sophia was following the motor-car in a carriage at the moment when it was upset into the ditch. The noise caused by the accident frightened the horses, but the coachman was able to hold them in. Three doctors have been summoned to Tatoi, chiefly to attend to the Crown Prince's companions who were injured in the accident. The driver had an arm broken.

THE UNIVERSITIES' COMMISSION.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S VIEWS.

As stated in our telegraphic columns yesterday morning the Government of India have addressed a comprehensive letter to all the Local Governments and Administrations on the subject of the Universities, Commission Report. This letter sums up the reasons which led to the appointment of the Commission, the conclusions it has arrived at and the general attitude of the Government of India in the matter, and invites the various Local Governments to express their opinions on the proposals made, taking fully into consideration the objections which have been urged.

The Government of India confidently anticipates that the majority of changes recommended by the Commission will have the effect of improving the quality and enlarging the scope of all forms of higher education in India; that they will open to the youth of the country lines of activity and prospects of employment for which their present training fails to equip them; that they will directly promote the intellectual advancement of the upper classes and will, both directly and indirectly, lead to the development of the resources and the industries of India.

FULL AND FREE CRITICISM INVITED.

But the Government of India desire "to evoke the fullest and freest expression of opinion not only from the Governments and officials, but also from individuals, representative bodies and the public Press, so that before arriving at a final decision, they may be in possession of the views of all persons interested in the future of education in India."

To this end the letter draws special attention to those recommendations of the Commission which the Government of India feels some hesitation about accepting in their entirety, or which, either from their intrinsic importance or because of the special attention which they have attracted, it seemed undesirable to pass over in silence. Of the criticisms which have so far come before the Government of India the most numerous and most vigorous are directed against the proposal to fix the minimum rate of fees to be levied in affiliated Colleges and the proposals respecting institutions known as Second Grade Colleges. These matters, therefore, are discussed at length.

Regarding the question of minimum fees, the letter states that nothing is further from the intentions of either the Government of India or the Commission than to initiate a policy which would tend to make education the monopoly of the rich. It goes on, however, to point out that there must be a certain minimum standard of efficiency involving expenditure which cannot be reduced beyond a certain point, and which entails charging fees which some would-be student may find difficulty in paying. To meet this difficulty the Government of India suggest (1) the provision of scholarships for more able boys, and (2) an endowment to cheapen education for all poor students.

SECOND-GRADE COLLEGES.

Regarding the question of Second-Grade Colleges the Government of India discuss, at considerable length, the recommendation of the Commission for the conversion into High Schools of those institutions unable to rise to First Grade, and admits that there is much to be said on both sides. At present the Government of India inclines to the opinion that so long as efficiency is strictly insisted upon, Second-Grade Colleges occupy a definite place in the educational machinery of the country and fulfil a useful function.

The question of affiliation and disaffiliation of Colleges is also discussed at length, the Government of India inclining to think that the best plan would be for the Chancellor of each University to appoint a strong and representative Committee of the Senate to consider and report direct to him what institutions are qualified to retain their privilege of affiliation, and what improvements in them must be insisted upon and within what period to be introduced.

Regarding the reform of the Senates, the Government of India agree in accepting the principle that the existing Senates are too large and that steps must be taken to reduce the number of Fellows, but have no desire to enforce compliance with any rigidly uniform plan for different Universities.

The Government of India agrees in thinking that the changes proposed by the Commission, if carried out in anything approaching entirety, will impose upon Universities fresh burdens, while at the same time they will probably reduce one of their chief sources of revenue by diminishing the number of students who will pay fees for permission to appear at the Entrance Examination. Unless, therefore, the financial position of the Universities can be materially strengthened by raising the fees for examinations and by contributions from Govt ges towards the cost of advanced teaching, and by assistance from private benefactors or from the Government, the prospect of thorough reforms being effected must be indefinitely postponed. The Government of India accordingly ask for a full discussion of views:—(1) as to the possibility of raising the fees for examinations; (2) as to the likelihood of substantial contributions towards the advancement of higher education being forthcoming from private sources; (3) as to the extent to which aid can properly be given by Government and the form which it should take, whether that of a direct subsidy or of lending services of Professors, or of providing equipment, and as to the measure of control which the Government should exercise in each of these cases.

THE GOVT. OF INDIA'S ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The following are some extracts from the Government of India's letter:—"In the opinion of His Excellency in Council, the Report covers with accuracy and fulness the entire ground which the Commission were invited to traverse. It exposes faithfully, but without undue severity, the defects of the present system of University Education; it outlines a comprehensive scheme of Administrative and Legislative reform; and it testifies to a laborious and minute investigation of the subject by the President and his colleagues which His Excellency has much pleasure in acknowledging. The position occupied by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Banerjee and his high authority in educational matters lend great weight not only to his Note of Dissent, but also to the many recommendations of the Commission in which he agrees.

"In the present communication the Governor-General in Council considers it desirable, in the first instance, to disclaim emphatically any intention of receding from the policy set forth in the Educational Despatch of 1854, and affirmed by the Education Commission of 1882, that it is important to encourage private enterprise in the matter of Education, both because to do so shifts a larger proportion of cost on to the shoulders of those who should properly bear it, and because private enterprise is peculiarly competent to adapt Education to the varying needs and conditions of the different places and different times. This policy was deliberately accepted at the time by the Government of India and their adherence to it remains unshaken.

THE NEED FOR EFFICIENCY.

But the sole condition upon which private enterprise can be encouraged is that the education which it offers is reasonably efficient; by which is meant not that it follows any prescribed set of rules or courses of study, but that discipline is enforced, good morals inculcated and adequate provision made for instruction. Inferior education at cheap rates is, in all countries, a snare to parents and a danger to their children, and it is especially so in India where Western education is of such recent origin. It is the bounden duty of Government with regard to schools, and of Universities (which derive their authority from Government) with regard to Colleges to do all that lies in their power to discourage the methods of tuition that sacrifice efficiency to popularity and that lower instead of progressively elevating the educational ideals of the nation. In the existing circumstances of education in India the standard of efficiency which it is proper and possible to enforce is admittedly not so high as that which is attained in more advanced countries; but it should be the constant endeavour of the Government to raise it, not so as to deprive the children of the country of the means of education, but to protect them, so far as may be, against wasting the only years of their lives during which Education is possible. The most dangerous enemy to legitimate private enterprise in matters educational is the School or College which reduces expenditure to a point as which efficiency is impossible and thus tempts parents to take their boys from soundly conducted institutions and to send them where the training they receive is both inferior and cheap. To discourage such Institutions is the most practically effectual method of encouraging all such private enterprise as is deserving of encouragement, and it is to this end that many of most important changes now proposed are directed."

THE ELECTION OF FELLOWS.

Regarding the election of Fellows, the Government of India are prepared to accept the recommendations of the Commission that the privilege experimentally conferred upon the older Universities should be retained and that power should further be taken to introduce election by the Senates in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and election by graduates at Allahabad and Lahore. Where the graduates are to elect, the Government of India are disposed to think that the best plan would be to accept the Bombay system under which votes are given only to graduates of 10 years' standing and upwards, except in the case of those holding two degrees or high honours, who are allowed to vote irrespective of their standing.

Regarding the recognition of Schools, it appears to the Governor-General that the objects of the Commission will be sufficiently attained if it is laid down that no School shall be recognised unless the local Education Department certify that it conforms not with the Departmental rules, which may not be in all respects applicable, but with rules framed by the Syndicate for this purpose.

THE TEACHING OF LAW.

Regarding teaching of Law, the Government of India are disposed to think that principles which have been suggested in case of Second Grade Colleges may be equally applicable for Law classes and departments, efficiency to be strictly insisted upon up to point to which they teach, and that once this is secured, their teaching be accepted as part of the course which candidates must undergo. Institutions which comply with this essential condition would then be entitled to be treated as "centres of bona fide legal teaching" and would be able to obtain affiliation to the University in Law.

THE CURRICULA.

Regarding courses of teaching, the Government of India dwell chiefly upon the desirability of attaching weight to modern science.

In reference to the position of the Directors of Public Instuction, Local Governments are asked if they concur in the proposal that he should be ex-officio a Member and Vice-Chairman of the Syndicate.

Regarding the question of age limit for Matriculation, the Government of India generally approve of the desirability for fixing a minimum, and suggest that any declaration of age made in this connection should be deemed conclusive thereafter in case of Government servants in such questions as those of avoiding compulsory retirement.

Regarding the admission of private students to the examinations, the Government of India think that some provision for this should be made in case of the Entrance examinations, a certificate from the Headmaster of a recognise chool of suitable status only to be required. The Government point out that the suggestion of the Commission to the effect that the M. A. Examination should be the sole Honours course is insufficient to meet the case of those numerous students who do not go beyond the B. A.

In conclusion the letter states that the remaining proposals of the Commission have the general approval and support of the Government of India. Certain points special to particular Provinces will be dealt with separately.

GOVERNMENT AND THE UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION.

The letter of the Government of India to the local Governments is not, it is to be supposed, their final utterance on the Report of the Universities Commission. But whatever may result from the usual course of minuting and counter-minuting, there is to our mind says the "Pioneer" a clear presage of doom to any hope of thorough reform in the present dispatch. Its carefully balanced commonplaces, its smooth and decorous platitudes, have in them the genuine undertaker's smirk. They are the kind of thing we read upon tombstones and do not believe, but own that they are justified by considerations of decency. Thus we are warned against "inferior education at cheap rates" which tends to "lower instead of progressively elevate the educational ideals of the nations." But what is the value of this sweetly expressed sentiment when we are informed that fees and second grade colleges are to remain as they are? The truth is that 'Brer Babu' has scored once more and the cheap and nasty education he loves is destined to continue. There will doubtless be some minor reforms on points which are non controversial, and good may possibly be done in various directions in a small way; but the radical changes so much needed will not take place. It is true that the issues all along have not been clear. The Commission did not altogether stand for reform, the opposition was not altogether retrograde. Many, for instance, were bitterly disappointed when they came to examine the recommendations of the Commission on the subject of teaching Universities. These recommendations turned out to be an unsatisfactory compromise between the teaching and the examining ideals. Again, the Report did not make together for improved education in its recommendations as to studies. The Commission failed to realise the need for specialisation, and in their suggested B.A. course they showed their inability to grasp this principle by adding to rather than cutting down the number of subjects. But, generally speaking, our fault with the Universities Commission was that it did not go far enough: the Native Press that it went too far. There are, no doubt, exception to the general incompetency of second grade colleges in higher education, and these exceptions should not share the general fate; but the evil of sparing the many is greater than that of destroying the few, for University standards have a natural tendency to suit themselves to the weakest of the affiliated colleges, as a fleet is retarded by the slowest of its vessels. But, after all this question of second grade colleges is not of so much importance as that of the nature of the Universities. It seems they are to remain merely examining bodies. They are still to be a westernised and ignoble travesty of all that the word University means in Europe. They will afford no refuge for learning no beacon of culture in a land which has so much need of light and leading. The Intermediate and B. A. Degree Examinations will still remain the chief objects of their energies and the cramming of text-books and notes the chief object of the energies of the students. It remains for Government to make the best of "this unhappy mansion" by training teachers, by adding to their pay and their prospects, by fearlessly going on with the policy of appointing good men from Europe to the professorships, and by strengthening the hands of the experti element in the Senate and the Syndicate. As for the Native Press, it will have the comfort that it has successfully defended the most sacred of a people's rights—the right of vested interests.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SPORTS.

(Concluded from page 5.)

1 MILE BICYCLE HANDICAP.—(Open to Members of Gymkhana).

N. Marryatt (20 Yards) 1
R. F. R. Corke (10 yards) 2
C. W. M. Maydwell (30 yards) 3

An easy win. Astell (90 yards) came down at the first corner, and this was followed by a similar mishap in the case of Fischer (S.C, Cooke and Marryott kept well together until half way round the last lap, when Marryot drew out and won as started.

TUG OF-WAR.—(British Soldiers and Sailors).

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

We are glad to see that Mr. Asquith uttered a warning against the danger of "starving the brains of the Navy." That we "spend too much on material," we doubt; that we spend too little on the Intelligence Department, we are sure. A terrible nightmare must have visited most of us at some time or other during recent anxieties; what if, in the hour of trial, there should be weak places found in our naval system, no less than in our military? There might be no time of repentance granted, no respite to enable us to "muddle through somehow" in a naval war. Now, it may be that the hour, should it unhappily come, would find the man, and that in every respect the brains of the Navy would be fully prepared and equipped for the emergency. But do we take adequate steps to secure, so far as proper expenditure and organisation can secure, that things shall be so?

"The St. James's Gazette" of Oct. 2, under the heading "The King's Uniform," has an exhaustive editorial expressing indignation at the action of the manager of a West End theatre who refused admission to the dress circle to a non-commissioned officer of the Guards in uniform. The "St. James's Gazette" is warmly supported by the 'Spectator' and other journals. The 'Broad Arrow' says:—We need hardly say that the 'Broad Arrow' is altogether on the side of the soldier and for proper respect to be shown to the King's uniform in which he presents himself. But the blame in question does not really rest with the theatrical manager, who as a business man may be allowed to know where he may gain or lose custom, but with the snobbish British theatre-goer, male or female, who declines to be seated near a British soldier in uniform. It is in this direction that the reformation in patriotic good manners is required. The 'St. James's Gazette' suggests that this reformation might be brought about if the officers of the Brigade of Guards agreed amongst themselves to go to the play in uniform. This is very comical. Why, Beauty in the stalls or dress circle would hail such an innovation with delight. But it would not follow that the non-commissioned officer or private would be in the slightest degree more acceptable than he is now. The change in feeling, as we have said, must come from the public itself."

The resignation of Colonel Eustace Balfour from the command of the London Scottish Volunteers does not come as a surprise, but it is non the less a blow to the whole Volunteer service, says the "Daily Chronicle." It is a protest against a regulation which cuts at the very existence of the Volunteer force as it is now established. Every Volunteer officer incurs considerable expense, . . . If he wishes his men to be smart and efficient, he is always spending money on corps subscriptions, equipment, outings, extra ammunition, and other items. We can hardly expect him to do more. We certainly cannot expect him to make up the deficit due to a withdrawal of the capitation grant from about half the battalion. It would be neither possible nor desirable to ask Volunteer officers to take up commissions on such terms. As it is, wealth is often too much considered in the appointment of a battalion's senior officers, simply because a poorer man could not undertake the position. We do not want the influence of money further exaggerated. The consequence of the Regulations, then, is only too likely to be that many other commanding officers will follow Colonel Balfour's example, and it may be impossible to fill their places.

To hasten the millennium is a plausible endeavour from whatever quarter the effort comes. The difficulty is how to do it. A few years ago the Emperor of all the Russias proposed a general cessation of armaments, and an understanding among the great Powers that they should devote their energies towards securing the peace of the world. The good intentions of the Czar, however, like those of minor mortals, have, it is to be feared, only served the purpose to which, according to the proverb, all good intentions are devoted, namely, the paving the road to Hades. Swords may be abolished, but they have not yet been turned into reaping hooks; and the poet's dream of the time when the war drum shall beat no longer, and the battle-flags be furled in the Parliament of man seems as far off as ever. Captain Mahan, writing on Naval Expansion, suggests what "The Times" declares will be an "appalling" burden on the nations, for he states that a nation, to be strong in its dealings with other nations must have behind it a force which its neighbours will respect. This seems a simple truism, and one which has ruled the naval policy of Great Britain for many years. But Captain Mahan was writing with an eye to the United States now coming into a new field in which America will be in closer touch with all the European Powers. Her Navy need not be used, indeed Captain Mahan hopes that it will not be used; but still he thinks it ought to be there. "The Westminster Gazette," like "The Times," recognises the "appalling" general situation, but suggests a method of securing peace on all sides, worthy of the best efforts of the Gilbertian comic opera school. It is that the Powers should "frankly communicate to each other in advance" what "shipbuilding and military programmes" they have on hand, or are contemplating! This idea, says our contemporary, "is thoroughly sound." It is a pity that the Boers were not of this opinion three years ago. It might have saved us a little trouble and—some money.

It must be generally admitted that musketry training is a serious subject, and to seek to derive any humour from it would be to attempt as difficult a task as that to which the philosopher in Gulliver's Travels set himself of trying to extract sunbeams from cucumbers. Yet in the connection of the War Office with the system of instruction laid down, there is evidence that the ridiculous can even at Pall Mall be in contiguity with the sublime. Lord Roberts's late manifesto directing the attention of commanding and regimental officers to the necessity of devoting their highest zeal and intelligence to the proper training of the soldier in musketry has called forth much commendation, and the Commander-in-chief has been praised for the forcible and expressive phrases in which he has clothed his opinions on this important subject. We wonder, however, if his lordship was aware when he issued this manifesto that the Musketry Regulations by which the British Army is at present guided bear the date of 1898? And if it is here where the War Office joke comes in. Early in 1901 it was officially announced that "Musketry Regulation, 1901," were "in preparation." In the Army List book notifications for January 1902 they are announced to be in the same embryous state; but now in the same periodical for last month appears the announcement "Musketry Regulations, 1902," but still "in preparation." What has become of the expected babe of 1901? Was it stillborn, or strangled at birth? And when is the infant of 1902 to be presented, if even in swaddling clothes, by its nurses? Surely for this delay and confusion the regimental officer can hardly be held responsible. But still it would be hazardous to assert that he is not, so many sins of omission and commission are now being charged against that luckless, peccant individual. In the meantime it may be said that the British soldier is undergoing a course of comic musketry tempered with serious reflections by the Commander-in-chief.

Many echoes of the French manœuvres are heard in the French Press. A writer in the "Figaro" thinks that they had little real utility. Last year the heavy batteries were tried, but in this only the 12pr. quick-firers were used. There was no wireless telegraphy, and the engineers had not even a balloon. The only interesting trials were those of automobiles and traction engines but there was nothing new in them. The "France Militaire" says, in regard to this matter, that the military department goes about its work in the wrong way. It was intended to use automobiles for the service of supply but the constructors were asked too late. They were invited to furnish to the members of the special committees appointed to investigate the question, most of them artillery officers, the means of informing themselves concerning special types of motors, and at the end of the time the constructors expected to see their ideas utilised by the artillery. Traction engines were employed to haul huge trains of waggons, but these arrived when the commissariat department had already provided its own transport and were rather an encumbrance than anything else, while, of course, they lacked the essential mobility which would have enabled other types of vehicles to carry provisions directly to the various camps and bivouacs. The writer in the "Figaro" does not credit the rumour that the ballooning establishment at Meudon has invented a marvellous motor of incredible power for its size and weight. He concludes by saying that the only real trial made in the manœuvres was of the army of the south. It was feared that it had become too provincial, like the army of the west, and was lacking in discipline and training. The officers have married in the district, where their family interests are, and the correspondent himself noticed that they constantly talked to the men and gave orders in the patois of the country. It was, therefore, an immense relief for the staff to find that its fears were not justified, and that the troops in the south are in a fine and efficient state. There may not be the same constant tension as in the east, but that is only natural, and the troops have shown great endurance and mobility, and the officers may be depended upon to do their duty to the uttermost.

A Bengali correspondent writes:—There is hardly a single Bengali teacher of English in the Bengal Schools and Colleges under Government whose pronunciation of English words does not betray the fault of a foreign accent. The rule about to be introduced by the Bengal Government that every teacher of English will henceforth have to pass a special examination in correct pronunciation of English words has, therefore, given rise to much apprehension among native teachers and the belief that it will open the door to the admission of Eurasians into the Bengal subordinate Educational Service.

IRRIGATION COMMISSION.

INQUIRY IN BEHAR.

Before the Irrigation Commission, at Bankipore on Friday, Mr. Cumming, Collector of Patna, stated that the cotton-soil of the district was suited to the river system of irrigation. In Bihar cultivation independent largely upon the supply of water in conduits and upon the maintenance of dams and the banks of reservoirs. The whole subdivisionis most keenly alive to the conservation of water, not simply for the increase of produce but for getting any produce all. The only obstacle to the extension private irrigation was the natural jealousy amongst proprietors, and the existing vested interests in water-rights in connection with bunds. They were a source of the constant quarrels among zamindars, and it would be a good thing if the Collector had more power than he at present possess with a view to ending disputes which mean sometimes years of litigation. As a general statement, it might be asserted that the district, as regards famine was immune, and no special provision in that direction was necessary.

The President quoted an opinion by Mr. Tytler, a former officer of the Opinion Department, stating that canal water harmed all crops except paddy, and in reply to the question whether he had heard of this, witness stated he had not.

Mr. Milne, zamindar of Shahabad, who had an aquaintance of thirty years with the district, in reply to a question by the President whether if the Kharamnassa Reservoir scheme were found to be too expensive and impracticable there would not be extensive well-irrigation, stated that the bhadi or watercharnel system prevented it. If water were, however, stored at the Kharamuassa, it would be always used. He next gave evidence with regard to the obstacles in the way of tenants making improvements.

Mr. Oldham, Collector of Gaya, mentioned as obstacles to the extension of private irrigation in the district: the sparsity of population in the jungly and hilly tracts, the thriftless character of the people, the want of education and enlightenment among the landholding classes, the lack of capital, the insufficiency of water supply for extensive projects, due to the physical conditions. He next threw some light on the question of takavi advances. One of the most serious difficulties in the way of extension was due to mahurrirs insisting on being paid ten per cent on advances. He gave as an instance of the benefits conferred by the Sone Canal the fact that land had gone up from eight annas to seven rupees an acre. One prominent zamindar stated that his income had increased from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 18,000.

Mr. Sharf-ud-din, barrister-at-law, gave similar evidence.

Mr. Ogilvie, manager of the Court of Wards, spoke as to the agricultuitural practice in Gaya. Both he and Mr. Nasur-ud-din laid great stress upon the necessity for legislation for the control of irrigational works.

A PAIR OF HUMORISTS.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Here, again, is a pleasant parody of Mr. Maurice Hewlett. It has the true ring of "Richard Yea and Nay":—

Now to the lieges of his Suzerain Lady came challenge of tourney from Oom of the Doppers, Lord of Outrevalles. And Rougegarde the troubador smote on his tambour and made a Chanson des Pauvres Diables Distraictz. And the lists were straightly set in Val de Long-Temps. And the hollow plain was ribbed with naked rocks, grey kopjes crowning all. And from the borders of Our Lady of the Snows, and from Isles of the Southern Cross, flew winged proffers of vassal service, and the cry of knighthood calling to saddle and spur. And it was really rather curious. For my Lord Red-Tape, out of his great knowledge of warlike matters, made retort courteous, saying, "Ov deus! what should we with horse? Send us foot!

Lastly let us take an epilogue with the best Eternal City savour of Mr. Hall Caine.

It was a summer evening. Kaspari's work was done. Beside his cottage door, on the hills above Megara, the fine old shepherd was sitting in the sun. He had just returned from Athens, after a one-day excursion.

"Papous!" (grandpapa), cried little Petrokinos, "what is that you have in your pocket, so large and smooth and round?"

"My child," replied Kaspari, "'tis a present from Athens for a good boy. 'Tis a bit of the Bust of the great Dotti!"

With that he drew forth a cast of the lately-discovered fragment of a portrait head which that day had been set up, to the accompaniment of the massed bands of all available brotherhoods; on the tomb of Athena in the Potters' Quarter (Kerameikos).

"Who was Dotti, grandpapa?"

"Dotti, my boy? Why that's ages ago—back in the early part of the twentieth century, before they did away with kings and boundaries and such-like relics of barbarism."

"Is it a pretty story, grandpapa?" asked the boy wistfully.

"That's a matter of taste, my child," replied the old man; "but I know it's a d——d long one."

ROMANCE OF HYDERABAD.

THE PARSEE GIRL AND THE PRIME MINISTER.

A matter of considerable interest, and not without a tinge of romance, is at present before his Highness the Nizam. In 1899, Miss Gubbai Vicajee, an accomplished and attractive young Parsee lady, was married by the "nikka" process to the late Sir Vikar-ul-Oomrah under somewhat unusual circumstances. She was originally educated in the Hyderabad Medical College, and trained for the medical profession by Lieutenant Colonel Lawrie, I.M.S. (retired), who was at that time Residency Surgeon. Having passed out of the College creditably, Miss Vicajee was appointed by Government to the Afzul Ganj Hospital in the capacity of a Lady Doctor. Her skill being acknowledged, she quickly obtained an excessive private practice among purdah and other women. In the course of her practice she was one day called upon to attend the Padshah Begum Sahiba, the senior wife of the late Nawab Sir Vikar-ul-Oomrah. Sir Vikar saw her then and was enamoured. It is alleged, in the petition to the Nizam, that an offer of marriage was made by Sir Vikar to Miss Vicajee, and she accepted him, with the result that she was soon after converted to Mahomedanism and was duly and faithfully married to Sir Vikar according to Mahomedan rites, assuming the name of Noor Jehan Bezum. Since the marriage she had lived with Sir Vikar as his lawful and favourite wife. In February last she accompanied Sir Vikar on his fatal shikar trip, and was with him when he died suddenly. On Noor Jehan, as she is now styled, returning in the same train as the deceased nobleman, she alighted at Secunderabad to evade the possibilities of an unpleasant encounter at Hyderabad station. She drove at two in the morning straight to her own endowed house at Hughestown. Fearing injury, she fled from there to take shelter in the house of her sister at Secunderabad. It is further alleged that Noor Jehan was an object of jealousy in the Zenana during the lifetime of Sir Vikar and of bitter enmity after his death, the reasons for which at the time were obvious, the Nawab Saltaa ul-Mulk, elder son of the deceased Nawab, it is contended, directed that Noor Jehan be turned out of the house at Hughestown in Moglai Jurisdiction, as it was Sir Vikar's property inherited by the Padsha Begum and her two sons. Since then Noor Jehan, being helpless and almost penniless, petitioned his Highness the Nizam, his Excellency the Minister, and several highly placed States officials. It transpires that Noor Jenan had a dowry of a lakh settled upon her at the time of her "nikka" marriage with Sir Vikar-ul Oomrah, in addition to a monthly allowance of Rs. 1,000 and a one-third share in the estates in the event of her becoming a widow. The whole of this is now denied her though she is a widow. Her case is a painful one and quite unique. If it can be proved that she was lawfully married to Sir Vikar under Mahomedan law, the dispute regarding her rights as his widow must be maintained in her favour, and we are glad to learn that there is a prospect of her case being won, as the Nizam's Government have now asked her to submit her claims against the estate of the late Sir Vikar.—"Deccan Times."

In addressing Government on the question of the proposed abolition of the Calcutta Mint in favour of one Central Mint at Bombay, the Chamber of Commerce at Cawnpore has recommended that both should be maintained. The Committee consider that with a single Mint, there would be a greater chance of a scarcity of rupees occurring, and they have learned from experience how serious are the disabilities to trade caused by an insufficient supply of silver coin. Further, they consider that the interests of the banking community in a question of this nature are entitled to the fullest consideration, and that it would be inexpedient to adopt a course to which it appears that interest is strongly opposed.

INDIGESTION

means torturing pain, incessant weariness, wretched days and wakeful nights. It means being "done up," "played out," "bowled over," "good-for-nothing" all the day and every day. It means starved blood, starved muscles, a starved body, and a starved brain; in short, it means shattered health and a broken constitution unless you root it out without delay. Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup is the national remedy for indigestion in sixteen countries. Its unrivalled reputation is backed by thirty-three years' unbroken success in curing Indigestion. It has brought hope and health to countless thousands of half-dead dyspeptics in every clime. It cured Mr. C. A. Bonnett. It will cure you. Read his testimony: "After suffering continuously from acute indigestion and constipation for two years my recovery was completely effected in six weeks by Mother Seigel's Syrup. It rapidly broke up the constipation, restored my appetite and built up my strength. An occasional dose now keeps me in good order. 50, Currie Street, Adelaide.—March 24, 1902." Substitutes are worthless and dangerous.

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

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THE MORAL.

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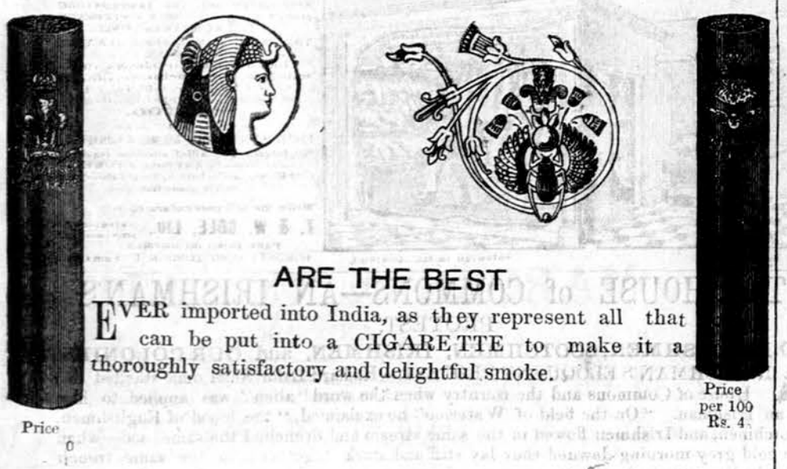

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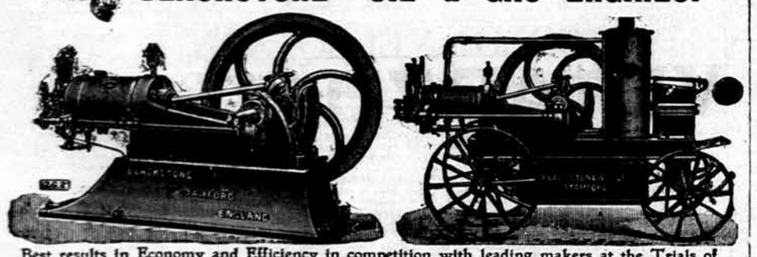

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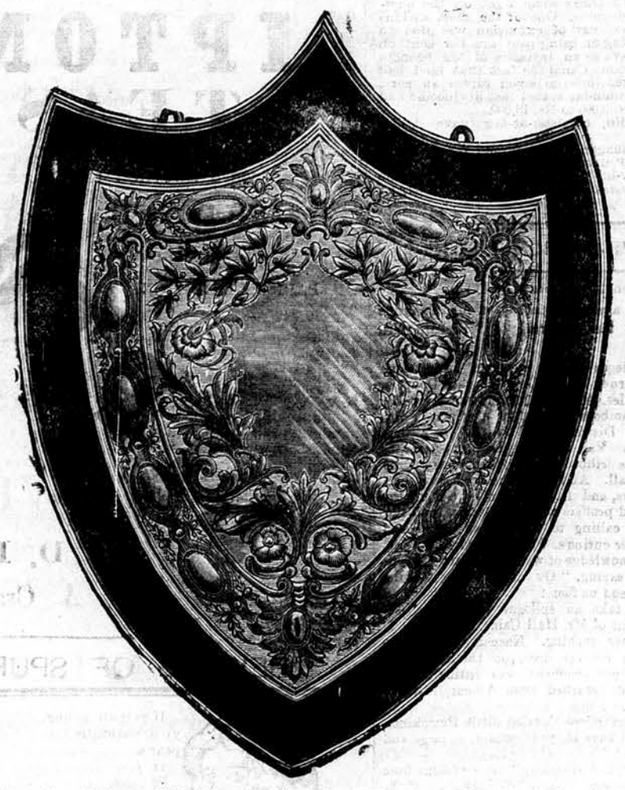

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